ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,092—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY 1894, 5 P.M.
BL PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	15th June.
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. Leigh	22nd "
B.L. GANGES	4206	800	G W Atkinson.	29th "
† SIAM	3060	500	H. Weighell.	6th July.
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester.	13th "
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. Leigh	20th "
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	F. H. Seymour	27th "
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	3rd Augt.
B.L. SHANNON	4139	800	E. Crewe	10th "
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. Leigh	17th "
B.* HYDASPES	2996	450	E. Goulon	24th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	A. F. Preston	31st "

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
B.* This vessel does not convey passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.
The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—
ROSETTA, 27th June; SURAT, 11th July; CATHAY, 28th July.
In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 11th June, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ORION	C. Bellen	2,841	500	1st July

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	16th June.
GISELA	F. Cossovich	4,253	350	9th July.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1080	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQ. BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnig	1,409	350	21st June.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. CASTORE to Madras, and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June 12th, 1894.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
A STEAMER	3,000	On or about the End of June.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st June, 1894. Agents.

COMPAGNIE DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 10th July, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
Passengers are requested to be on Board the "La Seyne" in the Prince's Dock by 1 p.m. on the day of sailing.

GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

"ANCHOR" LINE.

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
1894.

Vessel.	Captain.	Departure from Bombay.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	July 2.
ARABIA	G. Read	July 20.
ARMENIA	R. Garrick	August 22.
ASIA	J. Laird	September 26.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	October 13.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings: Bombay, June 7, 1894.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8; Postage Annas.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 19th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on the 21st June, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "KOLA," 1,190 tons, on the 16th June, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

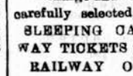
FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on the 21st June, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.
S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 4th July, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 14th June, 1891. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

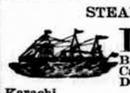
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,

STEAMER TO KARACHI.



DURING the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamer BAHADURI, 1,590 tons, 2,300 Horse-power, Captain KEYZAR, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every TUESDAY direct to Karachi.

STEAMER TO MORMUGAO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

During the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamer, MAHANADI, 1,192 tons, 2,100 Horse-power, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every SATURDAY to Mormugao, and returning will leave Mormugao every TUESDAY, calling each way at Jyghur, Ratnagiri, and Viziadroog.
These Steamers have excellent Cabin and Tween Deck Accommodation, are lighted throughout with Electric Light, and fitted with all Modern Appliances.
Cabin Fare, Rs. 15; Tween Deck, Rs. 2, to all Ports.
Messing supplied Extra as per Scale.

SHEPHERD & Co.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAIL WAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

FOR THE LATEST"—

—GENT'S SILK SCARVES.
Best Quality, Rs. 2 each.

—GENT'S FOUR-FOLD COLLARS.
Best Linen, Rs. 7-14 Doz.

—GENT'S BLACK SATIN BOWS.
Best Quality, Re. 1-10.

—GENT'S COLOURED SILK BOWS.
Best Quality, Re. 1-8.

HOAR & CO., BOMBAY. | THE FIRM FOR NEW GOODS.

TRANSPOSING PIANOFORTES.

THESE PIANOS are built of Iron, and are now Manufactured on the most Improved principles. By moving a Button under the Keyboard, the Tone of the Piano may be raised or lowered instantly as required, an immense advantage in Accompaniments to Singers or to other Musical Instruments.

WE INVITE INSPECTION.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING
OF BEST QUALITY.

BLUE CASHMERE REGULATION CAPES.

Size	48	50	52	54	56	inches.
Cash.....Rs.	35	36	37	38	39	each.
Credit .....Rs.	39	40	41-8	42-8	43-8	"

WATERPROOF INVERNESS CAPES, BLACK.

Size	48	50	52	54	56	inches.
Cash.....Rs.	10-8	11	11-8	12	12-8	each.
Credit .....Rs.	11-12	12-4	13	13-8	14	"

WATERPROOF INVERNESS CAPES, DRAB, WHITE.

Size	48	50	52	54	56	inches.
Cash.....Rs.	11-8	12	12-8	13	13-8	each.
Credit .....Rs.	13	13-8	14	14-8	15	"

WATERPROOF COATS, BLACK, RIVERSIBLE.

Size	48	50	52	54	56	inches.
Cash.....Rs.	6-8	7	7-8	8	8-8	each.
Credit .....Rs.	7-4	7-14	8-6	9	9-8	"

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Folding, India-Rubber Travelling Baths, in Cases, size	30 inches	13 8	15 0
Do. do. do. do.	33 "	16 4	18 8
Do. do. do. do.	36 "	19 4	21 4
Do. do. Wash-hand Basins		6 0	6 12
Do. do. Buckets		6 4	7 0
Waterproof Sheets, 6 ft. by 3 ft.		10 13	12 4
Do. do. 7 ft. by 4½ ft.		18 10	20 10
Do. do. 8 ft. by 5 ft.		26 6	29 6
Do. Saddle Covers		8 10	9 12
Do. Oriental Driving Aprons		14 6	16 6

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
HOSIERS, &c.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

KEMP'S AERATED WATERS.
SPECIALLY prepared under skilled European supervision.
PURITY AND HYGIENIC PROPERTIES GUARANTEED.

WATER used is perfectly Filtered and free from Bacteria and all Impurities.

All the Connecting Pipes of the Machinery are of Solid Block Tin.

We bottle at 150 lbs. Pressure to the square inch.
Price As. 12 per doz. Syrup Waters Re. 1 per doz., *delivered free in Bombay.*

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

CAMUSLYNIE SMA'GLEN WHISKY.
"THE OLD STILL."

AN Old Time Highland Whisky, Distilled in the Mountains of Scotland from the Richest Golden Malted Bere and Crystal Spring Water. Bottled only by

STIRLING BONDING COMPANY.
Price per Dozen, Rs. 24-8 Nett.

SOLE AGENTS:—
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.
N.B.—Above PRICES are INCREASED 11½ per cent. owing to FALL in EXCHANGE.

TO MEDICAL STUDENTS.
SET OF MICROSCOPIC REQUISITES, consisting of—

CANADA BALSAM BOTTLE.
WATCH GLASSES.
GLASS CAPSULES
PIPPET.
MOUNTED MEALES.
BRASS FORCEPS.
PACKET OF LABELS.
GLASS SLIDES.
COVER GLASSES.
GLASS CIRCLES.
SECTION LIFTERS.
GLASS RODS.
OIL OF CLOVES.
ABSOLUTE ALCOHOL.
GLYCERINE.
FARRANTS MEDIUM.
SCISSORS.

PINE BOX TO CONTAIN ABOVE
" " " 6 Dozen Slides.

Price Complete Rs. 16, Cash; Rs. 18, Credit.
CATALOGUE OF MICROSCOPES AND MICROSCOPIC SUNDRIES *free* on application.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

TREZUKA
THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless. Price 2s. 9d., or twice that quantity, 4s. 6d. per Bottle.

ZAROUBA
THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption. Price 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. per Bottle.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A book for young men, containing just that information which every one contemplating matrimony should possess; whilst married persons suffering from incapacity and exhaustion should procure a copy without delay. Price 6d., of any of the Agents for above medicines, or post free from NAVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Claremont Sq., London, W.C.

Agents for India, TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

GENTLEMEN'S SIMPLE AND RELIABLE
GOLD WATCHES.
ELEGANT, FASHIONABLE AND WELL WORTH THE MONEY.

Rs. 115, Crystal Face Case. Rs. 135, Hunting. ½ Hunting, Rs. 140

In plain Engine-turned or Chased cases; sound Lever movements; all essential parts, Jewelled, and Guaranteed for two years, to keep accurate time in any Climate.

These Watches for the prices are a marvel of cheapness. They cannot, of course, be compared with our

STANDARD GOLD WATCHES,

As illustrated and advertised in every Saturday's issue of the "TIMES OF INDIA," and which are the nearest approach to our ideal of perfection in Pocket Watches; but we have no hesitation in stating, nevertheless, that the cheaper class of Watches will be found a very welcome substitute by those who cannot afford.

Rs. 320, for a Crystal Face Case; Rs. 375, Hunting; ½ Hunting. Rs. 380.

We have every confidence in promising that our cheaper recommendation will under no circumstances disgrace their Sponsors.

EVERY WATCH IS GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS, AND SENT *POST FREE* AT OUR OWN RISK TO ANY PART OF INDIA AND BURMAH.

For Chronographs, Repeaters, Calendars, and other Complicated Watches, please apply to

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TO MEDICAL STUDENTS.
SET OF POCKET DRESSING INSTRUMENTS, Specially Constructed for Students of the Grant Medical College, consisting of—

Abscess Knife, Syme's.
Forceps, Dressing.
Forceps, Dissecting.
Knife, Paget's.
Scissors.
Directors.
Probe.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
	17 8	19 8

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
AGENTS FOR
ARNOLD AND SONS,
SURGICAL INSTRUMENT MAKERS.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

TRAVELLERS' RESTORATIVE SALINE

An Effervescent Preparation possessing marvellous sedative and purifying properties. For BOILS, ERUPTIONS, &c., it is unequalled, while as a remedy for SEA-SICKNESS, BILIOUSNESS and SICK HEADACHE it is unsurpassed by any in the Market. Price Re. 1-4 per Bottle.

PREPARED BY
PHILLIPS & Co., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

HOMEWARD BOUND

THORPE & CO.'S

SPECIALITIES!

OVERLAND TRUNKS.	FITTED DRESSING CASES.	FITTED BAGS.
LADIES' DRESS TRUNKS.	RUGS and MAUDS.	SOLID LEATHER DRESS SUIT CASES.
TROOPSHIP TRUNKS.	SPONGES and BAGS.	SOLID LEATHER PORTMANTEAUS.
STEEL TRUNKS.	WATERPROOF DRESSING CASES.	GLADSTONE BAGS.
HAT and BONNET BOXES.	HOSIERY GLOVES.	PREMIER BAGS.
SOILED LINEN BAGS.	SCARVES and TIES.	ECLIPSE BAGS.
AIR-TIGHT UNIFORM CASES.	SHIRTS & COLLARS.	COURIER BAGS.
CANVAS HOLD-ALLS.	WARM SUITS.	DISPATCH BOXES.
	ULSTER and OVER-COATS.	TRAVELLING BATHS.
	DRESSING GOWNS.	RUG STRAPS.

DECK, AND LOUNGE CHAIRS. A LARGE CHOICE.

THE BEST GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH.

THORPE AND CO.,
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

CHOLERA.
No one need fear this fell disease if they have at hand
KEMP'S CHOLERA TINCTURE,
WHICH IS A SURE AND UNFAILING REMEDY.
Per Bottle, Re. 1, Re. 1-12, and Rs. 3-8.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Stationery up to 1 P.M. of the 25th June, 1894, for the Supply during the Official year 1894-95, of MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES of STATIONERY and STORES, of which Samples can be seen on application at the Superintendent's Office, Town Hall, where also Forms of Tender can be obtained and the form of agreement can be seen.

2. Each Tender must be marked "Tender for the Supply of Miscellaneous Articles of Stationery and Stores" and must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rupees (50) Fifty, which will be forfeited in the event of delay or evasion on the part of the Tenderer in executing the agreement. A Deposit of Rupees (500 Five Hundred will also be required from the person whose Tender is accepted for the due performance of the Contract.

3. The Undersigned will have no objection to accept Port Trust and Municipal Bonds as security Deposit.

4. The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

R. E. ENTHOVEN,
For Superintendent of Stationery.

Office of the Superintendent of Stationery, Town Hall, 13th June, 1894.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. HAJEE OOSMAN HAJEE CHHOTANEE, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, has Contracted and Agreed to SELL to Mr. HAJEE AYUB HAJEE ABDOOL RAHIM NURANI, also of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax Land or Oart, together with the Bungalow, Stable, Cookroom, and Out-houses standing thereon, and the Cocoanut, Plantain and other Trees growing thereon, situate, lying and being at Mahim Bazar Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 3926, and New Survey No. 1536, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward Nos. 5743 and 6744, and Street Nos. 73-73, and Containing by admeasurement 8989 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the East by the property of Krushna Dadoo, on the West by the said Mahim Bazar Road, on the North by a public passage, and on the South by the property of Govind Kafry, and which said premises are surrounded on four sides by a Compound wall and are now in the occupation of the vendor. All persons having any Claim by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift, sale or otherwise against the said property or any part thereof are requested to make the same known in Writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 30, Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the Sale will be completed without regard to any such claim.—Dated this 12th day of June, 1894.

CRAWFORD, BURDER & Co.,
Solicitors, High Court.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

OVERLAND SUMMARY,

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) .....Rs. 12
Single Copy .....As. 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

PUTTEES.

FOR superior Woollen Puttees, both khakee, blue and dark-green, with seamless edges. Apply to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

Prices on application.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe. The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
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Imports and Exports of Bullion.
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Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
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ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have stayed at this Hotel for nearly a fortnight, during that time I received every attention from the Proprietor and his servants. My wife who joined me for a few days at the Hotel also received the same kind attention. In fact, we were treated more as guests than as casual visitors. We are very much obliged to the Proprietor for all his kindness and wish him every success.—REV. DAVID FINLAYSON, Saoni, Chappara, Central Provinces.

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AUCTION SALE OF SWEEPINGS, OLD WOOD, IRON, &c.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions from the Superintendent, Port Trust Docks, to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., at the Victoria and Prince's Docks premises—

A quantity of sweepings, old wood, iron, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF 150 BALES GREY SHIRTINGS.

On MONDAY, the 18th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Premises, by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Bhimjee Ramjee, Sons and Co—

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On TUESDAY, the 19th inst, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction in the Sassoon Dock Godown, Colaba, on account and at the risk of Messrs. Shamjee Ludha and Co., and by order of Messrs Greaves Cotton and Co—

100 bales good Bhownuggur cotton marked B.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, June 15, 1894.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF FIRE-RESISTING SAFES.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the concerned, an invoice of 6 Universal Fire-Resisting Safes of various sizes landed per s.s. "Werneth Hall."

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BOOKS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a lot of very valuable ancient and modern books on Art and Literature, English, Persian and Arabic Dictionaries, &c., &c.

Catalogues are ready and the books are on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Esmaljee Allybhai—

J E RA M Bombay } 50 barrels each 1 cwt. red lead.

On account and risk of A Noorbhoy—A N—Bombay 60 casks red lead.

On account of the concerned—
5 dozen Monton.
5 ,, Johnstone Hock.
13 ,, Generosa Sherry.

On account and risk of the defaulting indentor, Jerdajee Nathoobhoy—
5 cases, each case containing 200 bunches blue and gold beads.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 strong-built palanquin office shigram.
1 C B chesnut pony, about 13-2, aged, quiet to ride and drive.
1 bay waler mare, 8 years old, very fast, goes in single and double harness.
1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham in good order.
1 second-hand strong victoria, with removeable coach box.
Ex s s Energica.
1 handsome second hand barouche by Laurie and Wrener, in very good order.
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BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, June 15, 1894.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Albert Building, next to the *Bombay Gazette* Offices, Hornby Row, Fort.

On account of the concerned—

An invoice of English leather goods, such as writing desks, lady's companions, gentlemen's toilet cases, lady's handbags, fancy inkstands and stationery, letter scales, paper weights, ash trays, cruet frames, tea sets, silver jewellery; English and French perfumery.

Also valuable teak and blackwood household furniture, a first-rate brass bound square pianoforte, by Richard Lipp and Sons, imported by Rose and Co, beautiful singing bird with music in fancy brass cage, large musical box, etc.

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WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

53 boxes real McGregor Whisky.
12 cases alacaster globes for electric are lamps.
25 ,, each 2 dozen pints Masonic bitters.

On account and at the risk of the indentor. Jugjeevun Premjee—

J 112 :1-15—5 cases white drills, ex Wistow Hall.
*6-20—5 ,, ,, ex Clan Alpine.

By order of the Administrator-General—Trinkets and sundry articles belonging to the estates of the undermentioned deceased persons:—

Mrs. Malet—Lady's gold watch and chain, bracelet, rings, &c.
Mr. W. Davies—Silver watch, chain and guard, spectacles and ring.
Mr. J. G. Smith—Gold watch with guard, silver watch and chain, gold rings, studs and solitaires, diamond pins, coins, &c.
Mr. J. C. Powell.—Silver watch, guard, studs and links.
Mr. John Williams—Metal watch chain and studs.
Mr. W. J. Alexander—Silver watch, gold ring and studs.
Mr. J. H. Allen—Watch, gold scarp, ring, &c.
Mr. T. Murray—Silver watch and chain.
Cassigur Salgur—Gold ring, kuddas, hirakunthee, diamond ring and gold and silver coins.
Mr. R. Boden—Watch, gold rings, &c.
Mr. G. Taylor—Silver watch rings, studs.
Mr. R. Blaylock—Watch, rings and medals.
Ahmed Adam—Gold ear-rings, rings, and buttons.
Mrs. McNamara—Medals and earrings.
Mr. J. Pickles—Gold watch and chain.
Mr. J. Ranken—Rings, studs, &c.
Mrs. S. Nelson—Gold ear-rings and locket.
Mr. G. C. Taylor—Masonic decoration.
Mr. J. W. Bellamore—Watch and chain.
Rama Canoo Jadhow—Silver toe rings and ear-rings.
Mr. T. Brown—Silver chain and coins.
Mr. J. Miller—Watch and chain and coins.
Mrs. A. Sharkey—Brooch, ear-rings, studs, &c.
Mr. R. M. Morison—Watch, ring, compass.
Mr. R. Taylor—Watch, chain and charms.
Mr. W. McCulloch—Gold watch, chain, buttons, links, &c.
Mr. J. B. Smith—Watch and chain.
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1 strong and light office shigram.
1 second-hand glass-fronted brougham.
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Bombay, June 15, 1894.

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NOTICES.

MADRAS RACES,
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THE following ALTERATION has been made in the Terms of Race No. 7. THE ARAB DERBY, viz.:—

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4	Do.	do.	Plain for practice do.	3	8
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☞ PRESS OPINION. ☜

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CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY NEWERA ELYA, MANDALAY, ZANZIBAR AND ADEN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4½ Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... £554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE, 65, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES:

BOMBAY.	GALLE.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.
MADRAS.	HONGKONG.
COLOMBO.	SHANGHAI.
KANDY.	

Edinburgh Deposit Agency (129 George Street), Messrs. C. & D. Pearson, C. A., Agents.

Glasgow Deposit Agency (28, Renfield Street), Messrs. Hamilton & Baird, Agents.

The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,
Repayable on Demand at 2 per cent. p. a. on Daily Balances.

FIXED DEPOSITS,
on which Interest is allowed as under, viz.:—

If fixed for Six Months	4	per cent. p. a.
Do. Twelve Months	4½	per cent. ,,
Do. Two or Three Years	4½	per cent. ,,

Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities, receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the Safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms:—

If paid in India.....Commission ¼th per cent.
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody } ,, ¼th ,,
On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India } ,, ¼th ,,

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 42,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon), E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. Gibb & Co), WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.) DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C. WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
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BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

OPEN CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and transact BANKING BUSINESS generally on terms which may be learnt on application; also REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL Agency.

LONDON AGENTS:—GRINDLAY & Co.

INSURANCES.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA.

BOMBAY OFFICE:—29, Esplanade Road.

PUBLIC OPINION

On the Remarkable Progress made by the Company:—

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bakr-i-Eed Festival.
Variety Entertainment in aid of Bai Motlibai and Petit Hospitals, Town Hall, 9 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.
Gospel Address by Rev. W. G. Peel, Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, 8-30 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Baroda and Warrigal entered the dock on Wednesday, and the steamer Lindisfarne yesterday; the steamers Warrigal and Ehrenfels left it yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Lalpoora entered and the steamer Pachumba left the dock on Wednesday; the steamers Clyde and Vasna left it yesterday.

POLO.—Owing to the state of the ground there will be no game to-morrow.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Zanzibar direct, per extra s. s. Avoca, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 4 p. m., to-morrow, the 16th instant.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—Prince Bhowsingji of Bhownugger, accompanied by thirty followers, arrived in Bombay, on Wednesday morning, and alighted at the Grant Road railway station. The Prince is at present staying at Mr. Ramdas Keshowji's bungalow, at Nepean Sea Road.

THE NEW ESCULAPEAN AMATEUR CLUB.—A variety entertainment will be given by the members of this club, at the Town Hall, this evening, in aid of the Bai Motlibai and Petit Hospitals. The entertainment, which is under the patronage of Surgeon-Major H. P. Dimmock, will be followed by a dance.

MILL ACCIDENT.—Sumbhoo Chundria, a Hindu, aged fifteen years, residing at Curry Road, was, on Wednesday, working in the Standard Mills, when the three fingers of his right hand were accidentally crushed in the machine. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where the injured finger were amputated.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE.—The band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening, at 6 p.m. (weather permitting) :—

March	...	Le Perc Le Victoire	Ganne.
Overture	...	Le Fidele Berger	Bila.
Valse	...	Declaration	Adam.
Selection	...	Il Bravo	Waldteufel
Dance	...	Tambarcine	Mercadante.
Polka	...	La Chasse	Boggetti.
			Fahrbach.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. Ryley and the Officers the Band of the 1st Loyal North Lancashire Regiment will perform the following programme, at the Royal Yacht Club, at 6 p.m. (weather permitting) :—

March	...	Ulundi	Frayling.
Overture	...	Le Fidele Berger	Adam.
Valse	...	Declaration	Gounod.
Selection	...	Romeo e Giulietta	Mercadante.
Dance	...	Happy Thoughts	Prout.
Fantasia	...	Village Festival	O'Keefe.
Galop	...	The Troopers	Waterson.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE NEW CHAPLAIN OF ST. THERESA'S, GIRGAUM.—The appointment of Rev. Father Simoens as chaplain of St. Theresa's, at Girgaum, in place of Father Soares, has been hailed with satisfaction by the local Roman Catholic residents. Father Simoens was prepared for the priesthood at the Jesuit Seminary, at St. Xavier's. To the soundness and depth of the instruction imparted there the new incumbent of St. Theresa's is a living testimony. His grace, suavity of manners, and deep learning augur well for the cordiality of the relations likely to exist between him and his flock.

ROBBING A CHILD.—Before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Roberts charged Gocal Rama, a Hindu labourer, with theft of a silver anklet, worth Rs. 4, from the person of a child. On Wednesday morning, the child of Cassum Ali Mahomed was playing in the street near her house, at Kasai Moholla, when the accused went up to her, and removing the anklet went away. While trying to sell the ornament the police arrested the accused, who was taken to complainant's house, where the stolen property was identified. Accused pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.—The college will re-open on the 16th June, when students will be admitted. Each candidate will be required to produce the following certificates :—(*a*) Of age (no applicant under sixteen years of age can be admitted as a student); (*b*) of having (if under eighteen years of age) permission from his parents, or guardians, to enter as a student; (*c*) of physical and moral fitness; (*d*) of having studied up to the Sixth English Standard. The Matriculation certificate, or the School Final Examination certificate of any University shall be accepted as sufficient evidence of general education; for other candidates an examination for entrance will be conducted by the officers of the college. Free student ships will be granted to deserving and promising young men. Scholarships of Rs. 5 per mensem are available after competition; and a student may obtain both a free studentship and a scholarship.

THE DEFENDER OF A TEMPLE.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Jabra Purdeshi, a Customs peon, was charged, at the instance of Mulshanker Maya Shanker, with using threatening and abusing language, on the 27th ultimo. Mr. Spencer, pleader, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Furdunji Pestonji Jehangir, barrister-at-law, defended the accused. There has been a long-standing dispute with regard to a passage, situated between the complainant's house and Murlidhar Temple, at Mumbadevi. Accused, who lived in a room near to the temple, while discussing the matter with complainant, threatened to kill him, and made use of foul language. Mr. Furdunji, on behalf of his client, said that the quarrel between the parties was of a very trivial nature, and nothing took place worse than the use of high language on the part of both sides. Such prosecutions should not be encouraged, and a mere warning to both parties would meet the case. His Worship discharged the accused with a warning.

A LUCKY OPIUM SELLER.—Before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Rustom Pestonji Jehangir, Assistant Collector of Customs, prosecuted Aga Mahomed, who styled himself manager of an opium-smoking club, for having in his possession six tolas of opium, a quantity larger than that allowed by law. Mr. Fazallah, chief inspector, Opium Department, on receiving certain information visited the accused's house, on Tuesday, at Khara Talao, and on a search being made six tolas of opium, changed into *maddat*, pipes, and other articles were found lying near the three other persons sitting in the room. The accused in defence said that the room was occupied by a club, which had several members. The three persons found in the room were members of the club, and the six tolas of the drug belonged to all of them. They had each brought two tolas of the drug, and had asked the accused to prepare *maddat*, which was done. The magistrate discharged the accused, observing that at the time when the drug was found the prosecution admitted there were three more persons sitting in the room, and there was no evidence to show that the whole quantity of the drug belonged to the accused alone.

A DISHONEST RELATIVE.—Bheeva, a woman, residing at Curry Road, reported to the police, on Wednesday morning, that during the night of the 12th instant, while she was asleep in her room, her head ornament, valued at Rs. 140, which she had placed under a pillow, on the previous evening, had been stolen by some one. The police made inquiries but neither the ornament nor the culprit could be traced until yesterday morning, when Vithu Ramji, a distant relative of complainant, was arrested while disposing of the ornament to a Marwarree, at Parel Road. A number of copper vessels and a clock were also discovered from another Marwarree, and were identified by complainant as her own property. It appears that the latter property was given by the complainant to two men about a month ago. The accused subsequently went to these two men and having obtained the property from them on a false representation that complainant would bring her articles back, pledged them with a Marwarree. Accused was yesterday charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, with theft of gold ornament and with criminal breach of trust in respect of the clock and the copper vessels, belonging to the complainant Bheeva, and was, on conviction, sentenced to a term of rigorous imprisonment for seven months.

BATHING FATALITIES AT CHUMMAR BUNDER.—Annant Vassoodeo and Gunnesh Trimbuck, residing at Mazagon Road, reported to the police at half-past 4 o'clock, on Wednesday afternoon, that their sisters-in-law named Radha and Bheeva, aged thirty and thirty-two years, respectively, went to bathe in the sea, at Chummar Bunder, Mazagon, at 8 o'clock, on the morning of that day, and had not since been heard of. Before this report was made to the police, at the Byculla Office, the water police received intelligence at noon from the Port Trust mud barge that two dead bodies had been seen floating in the sea about five hundred yards to the north-east of Prince's Dock. Two boats were at once sent out from the police hulk in search of them, and, at 4 p. m., the corpse of a Hindu woman, apparently aged about thirty years was found floating down the sea, off the Powder Works Bunder. She was entirely naked, with no hair on her head and was wearing a small gold ear-ring, set with two pearls in her left ear and a silver ring on the little finger of her left hand. The body was removed to the morgue, and on information being circulated throughout the town by means of the battakee, the body was identified as that of the woman Radha. The body of Bheeva has not yet been recovered. She had on her person ornaments, of the value of Rs 77. Radha had also ornaments on her person; and when her body was recovered a gold earring, of the value of Rs. 30 was found missing. Mr. P. Byrne, the deputy coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at the morgue, on the body of Radha, when the jury returned a verdict of accidental death by drowning.

THE RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.—With the breaking of the monsoon the non-receipt of mails has commenced. As the diversion at Ozat is washed away, the train from Veraval cannot come over to this side of the river. We understand that trains from Bhownugger and Porbunder were timed at Jetalsar before the train for Rajkote left that station.—*Kathiawar Times.*

A MAN CHARGED WITH THE MURDER OF HIS MISTRESS.

At the Belgaum Sessions Court, the Sessions Judge, Mr. C. W. G. Macpherson, C.I.E., gave judgment, on Thursday last, in a case, in which one Sakya Sidya was charged with the murder of his mistress with whom he had lived in peace for upwards of six years. The Public Prosecutor represented the Crown, and the accused was defended by Mr. M. K. Lalkaka, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Raoji Khote, a pleader of the local bar.

The case for the Crown was that, on Monday, the 30th May last, the accused who had been temporarily staying at the Bekeri village, came to Jugli, to take his mistress with him, and that, on her declining to go with him a quarrel took place between them, in which from harsh words and abuses they came to blows. It was further alleged that, after the quarrel was over, and when nearly the whole village had gone to sleep, at about midnight, when the deceased woman was lying in the open air in her backyard with another woman of the name of Parvati, and was loudly abusing the accused, he rushed up from the direction of his house with a large stone, weighing 50lbs. in his hands, and threw it on the stomach of the deceased, and ran away. The spleen, the intestines, and the omentum of the woman were severely injured, and she died, at about 10 o'clock, the next morning. It was further alleged that the woman Parvati was an eye-witness of this deed, and that the deceased, before her death, went on making dying declarations to several relations up to the next morning; and these relations with Parvati were produced as witnesses, by the police.

On behalf of the defence, it was argued after cross-examination of the witnesses for the prosecution, that considering the weight of the stone and the manner and circumstances in and under which the same was thrown at a moment when the only eye-witness Parvati happened to be wide-awake, the story of the prosecution was simply ridiculous. Having regard to the medical evidence in the case, which proved that, after the serious injuries inflicted on the unfortunate woman, she could not have lived for more than a few minutes (thirty minutes at the most) it was impossible that the jury could believe the witnesses who deposed to the deceased having made dying declarations hours after the moment when the stone was alleged to have been thrown on her. It was also observed that though there was no doubt that the poor woman was murdered by some person or persons in a violent and brutal manner, the police had not got at the proper offender, and that the prosecution was unable to show any motive for the offence on the part of the prisoner or any gain to him by it.

The Sessions Judge, in his summing up, explained the facts of the case to the jury, who after some deliberation, returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty; and the prisoner was acquitted and discharged.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice JARDINE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RANADE.)

BRUTAL MURDER OF A WIFE.

IMPERATRIX VS. CHIMA SHIDDU.

This was an appeal preferred by the accused against the decision of Mr. S. Hammick, Sessions Judge of Ahmednugger, who, in April last, convicted him of murder and sentenced him to transportation for life. The Government Pleader appeared on behalf of the Crown.

It appeared that the accused, who is an agriculturist, was engaged some time, in April last, in winnowing jowari corn on the threshing floor, Gawa, his wife, was helping him, but for some reason or other, she stopped working and was about to leave. The accused thereupon became enraged, and struck her on the head with the heavy pounder, which he was then using for threshing the grain. The Sessions Judge remarked that the accused could not rely on the plea of the absence of intention to cause death, as it must be assumed that he must have known that such an act should be followed by natural results. In the opinion of the Sessions Judge, the assessors had wrongly given the accused the benefit of the plea of provocation, the murder, though not premeditated, being the result of a violent ebullition of rage, for which there was no adequate reason. The demeanour of the accused, while under trial, led the Sessions Judge to believe that his intellectual capacity was very small, and the judge was accordingly of opinion that it was not a case in which an extreme sentence should be passed, but that a sentence of transportation for life would meet the justice of the case.

Their Lordships saw no reason to interfere with the Session Judge's decision, and rejected the appeal.

CUTTING OFF A WIFE'S NOSE.

IMPERATRIX VS JALAM BECHER.

This was an appeal from a decision of Mr. M. P. Kharegat, Joint Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who, in April last, convicted the accused of voluntarily causing grievous hurt by cutting off his wife's nose, and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

It was stated, on behalf of the prosecution, that some time, in March last, the complainant, Shampu, returned from her father's house to the house of the accused. A short time after her return, she asked the accused to allow her to go to Pithan to see her step-mother, who was ill. The accused declined to grant her permission. After breakfast she again asked him about it, when he got angry, and gave her three or four blows on her back with a stick. He then tied both her hands behind her back with a rope, and dragged her out of the shed, and tied her to a tree in the field. He then took out a knife from his pocket and cut off her nose and ran away with the knife and her sari, leaving her in a nude condition. She remained in that position till mid-day, when she felt very thirsty, and asked her daughter, a girl of about six years of age, to untie the rope. The girl attempted to untie, but without success; but she ultimately succeeded in cutting the rope and relieving her mother from her perilous position. The complainant then walked to the village, and made a complaint to the police, who arrested the accused. The accused admitted the charge, but urged that the offence was committed under grave and sudden provocation.

The Sessions Judge convicted the accused, and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

Their Lordships, on a consideration of the evidence, rejected the appeal.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA HOCKEY.

THE following are the sides for the game to-day, on the Cooperage ground. Play to start at 5-30 p.m. Sticks can be obtained on the ground :—

WHITE.	COLOURS.
H. M. Steuart (captain)	D. F. Tulloch (captain)
E. H. Hickman	H. C. S. Clarke
W. H. Cole	B. J. M. Locke
L. S. Hudson	T. O. S. Seagram
H. O. Coates	G. G. Thatcher
T. L. Roberts	A. M. Kettlewell
A. R. Willock	J. H. Wilson
H. C. Waters	T. H. Thorburn
J. Waller	H. Fido
T. Reed	J. White
G. F. Lund	A. Myatt
F. Blodwell	F. Joyce
J. Roberts	F. Good

THE East Indian Railway earnings, week ended 2nd June, were Rs. 10,53,338. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 10,61,905. Decrease, Rs. 8,567. Miles open, week ended 2nd June, 1894, 1,059. Corresponding week last year, 1,6104. Increase, 484. Per mile open week ended 2nd June, 1894, Rs. 635. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 659. Decrease, Rs. 24. Earnings from 1st January, 1894, to 2nd June, 1894, Rs. 2,48,18,752. From 1st January, 1893, to 2nd June, 1893, Rs. 2,27,64,146. Increase, Rs. 20,54,606.

To preserve the complexion against wind, heat irritating dust, &c., against wounds, burns, abrasion the best application is Toilet "Lanoline."—From all Chemists and Druggists in Auber

EVENING PARTY AT "VISRAM BAUG."

ON Wednesday last, Mr. M. C. Turner, of the British India Steam Navigation Company, was entertained at an evening party, given in his honour, at "Visram Baug," the residence of the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, at Warden Road, Breach Candy, by the Bombay representatives of the Calcutta Merchants' Association, and many members of the local mercantile community. Mr. Turner leaves for England by to-day's mail steamer, and is expected to return to this country and take charge of the Calcutta office of the British India Steam Navigation Company at no distant date. During the period he has been in charge of the Bombay office, he appears to have won the respect and affectionate regard of all his employés and the confidence and esteem of the mercantile community, especially the native merchants, having business with the Company. The latter, therefore, turned out in large numbers on Wednesday evening, to honour the gentleman whom they had always found kind, courteous, and considerate in their business relations with him. "Visram Baug" was tastefully decorated and illuminated for the occasion. The guests were welcomed at the entrance by the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram and Mr. Fazulbhoy Meherali Chinoy, the president and vice-president of the Calcutta Merchants' Association in Bombay, and Mr. Mowjee Madhowjee, the secretary, and others. A string band, stationed in the verandah, played a selection of music during the evening; and a company of nautch girls danced and sang for the amusement of the guests assembled in the reception-hall. Among those present were, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Major Scott, Messrs. J. H. Sleigh, Grattan Geary, A. Murray, Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, Meherali Mahomed Chinoy, Hajibhoy Lalbhoy, Abdullabhoy Lalbhoy, Cowasjee Cursetjee Dubash, Bomonjee Dhunjeebhoy, Fazulbhoy Meherali Chinoy, M. M. Heeramaneck, D. R. Chichgar, N. Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, Fazulbhoy J. Lallji, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, Messrs. J. Neilson, D. S. K. Greig, D. Carmichael, A. Speakman, P. L. Wright, P. Macneill, G. W. Gilchrist, W. C. Keith, M. Laskie, H. O. Campbell, Captain W. Potts, Captain Hand, the Rev. H. Bowman, the Rev. Mr. Peile, Messrs. Hajee Jackeria Ahmed, Amirudin Tyabjee, Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy Gangjee, Hajee Aba Sootar, Hajee Omer Sab, Hajibhoy Vⁱᵉaram, Ebrahim Ahmedi, Mahomedbhoy C. Ebrahim, Bhugwandas Vassonjee, Nemchand Vussonjee, Cassum Hajee Mitha, Ibrahim Rahimtula, Dost Mahomed Allana, Goolam Hoosein Allana, Goolam Hoosein Meherali Chinoy, Mirzamull Sewbux, Devdat Danonee, Mooljibhoy Jewraj, Meherali Mahomed Patel, Rai Bahadur Bhugwandas Bhagla, Dharsey Oodavjee, Furdoonjee Cooverjee Kapadia, Atmaram Narayen, Heerjee Jamal, Ghellabhai Haridas, Sewjee Nathoo, Sulleman Abdul Wahed, Rahimtula Khairaj, Premchund Roychund, Hajee Ismail Hajee Allana, Meherali Dewraj Master, Bhimjee Khimjee, Ramjidas Luchmundas, Dayabhoy Ghellabhai, Ebrahim Hassum, Vussonjee Khimjee, Cumaroodin Amirudin, &c.

Mr. Turner, accompanied by Mr. Rivers G. Currie, who is to succeed him in charge of the Bombay office of the Company, arrived at the bungalow, about 9-15 p. m., and was cordially welcomed by the gentlemen abovenamed. Being escorted into the reception-hall, he shook hands with many of those present. The Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram then read the following address:—

Dear Sir,—We, the representatives of the Calcutta Merchants' Association in, and of the native mercantile community of, Bombay, approach you on this occasion of your departure from Bombay to say farewell to you and to express our heartfelt wishes that you may have a safe and pleasant voyage home, and that you may spend your well-earned holiday happily in the land of your birth. In the many years that we have had the pleasure of knowing you, we have had abundant and substantial proofs of your regard for us and of the sterling good sense which inspires your actions. To your personal influence and exertions the British India Steam Navigation Company are indebted for the successful working of their Bombay agency notwithstanding the trade depression experienced everywhere, and the keen competitions which they have to contend with in the Indian coast traffic. To describe you, as we know you, we should say *fortiter in re suaviter in modo*, for by your firmness of character and kindliness of nature, combined with your business abilities, you have won for your firm, Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., a foremost position amongst the commercial houses in Bombay, and for yourself an honourable place in the esteem and regard of all those with whom you have been brought in contact, more especially the native mercantile community. And now that you are giving up charge of your Bombay firm, to take up after a brief holiday, the management of your business in Calcutta, we think you can look back with satisfaction and pride on your achievements here, and enter upon the more onerous duties devolving on you in Calcutta, with the feeling that you have been tried and found not wanting in anything, that you have many warm friends in the circle of your constituency, and that you have chalked out a course for the guidance of those who succeed you in Bombay, which will lead them on unfailingly to popularity and success. (Applause.)

Mr. Turner, in replying to the address, said :—Gentlemen,—I thank you most heartily for the very friendly, sympathetic, and flattering address which has just been read and for all the good wishes contained therein. Gentlemen, it is eminently satisfactory to me to know that my conduct of the firm's business during the past ten years has been so successful as to win your approval and esteem. I have studied to mete out justice to all, to act towards others as I would they should act unto me, and to treat all men with ordinary common civility. At the same time I connot take all the credit to myself. I am greatly indebted to the Europeans and Natives in the office who have heartily co-operated with me in making our business relations satisfactory to all. Gentlemen, I note with pleasure that in your address you describe this gathering as of a friend meeting friend. I can assure you that I look upon you all not as business constituents but as friends. I can assure you that the ten years of my life in Bombay have been happy years, and the happiness has been in no small degree due to the many friendships I have formed among the Company's native constituents. I leave Bombay with great regret, and in wishing you good-bye for the present I do so cheered by the hope of meeting you again in Bombay or Calcutta. Gentlemen, it is especially a pleasure to me to see so many of my friends of different castes and creeds met together in harmony to-night. To my mind it is but another proof that the greatest medium and most powerful agent in cementing friendships among men of all creeds, castes, and nationalities is commerce. By commerce England has gained her hold on India, and by the peaceful weapon of commerce may she always retain it. In conclusion, I must ask you to extend to my successor, Mr. Rivers Currie, the same degree of cordial friendship in the future as you have accorded to me in the past. You may rely on it that Mr. Currie is quite as good a man as his predecessor and probably better. (Applause.)

The party then adjourned to the refreshment buffets, laid in another part of the bungalow. Mr. Turner and Mr. Currie were presented with garlands and bouquets of flowers. Flowers were also distributed to the other guests. The entertainment terminated about midnight.

THE annual dinner of Lodge "Himalayan Brotherhood" took place, at Simla, on Monday evening, in the Town Hall, after the new Worshipful Master, Brother Burton, had been installed in office. Between seventy and eighty Masons and guests were present. After the usual loyal and Masonic toasts, the retiring Master, Brother Elkington, proposed the health of his successor, who fitly responded. Then a similar compliment was paid to the outgoing officers. Brother Sir Alexander Miller proposed the Visiting Brethren, and his comparison of the Masonic institution with the British Empire, on neither of which the sun ever sets, was loudly applauded. Brother Colonel Burton responded in a vigorous speech. The health of the Guests was given by Brother Cullin, who spoke in eulogistic terms of the Indian Civil Service, and referred to the distinguished service done by Mr. Fryer on the North-West frontier and in Burma. He coupled the name of Major-General Walker with his reference to the Army, and welcomed Colonel Bissett as Commandant of the Simla Volunteers. Mr. Fryer, in responding, made an excellent speech. He combated the idea that the members of the present Civil Service had less *esprit de corps* than the Haileybury men, and said that in the Punjab at least, where the Commission was not even confined to Covenanted Civilians, there was the strongest bond of union among them all. He spoke of the good service rendered in Upper Burma by Civilians from all parts of India, and strongly insisted upon the necessity of keeping touch with the people. Major-General Walker referred in the course of his speech to the immense strides made in re-arming and equipping the Army in India with scientific weapons and the best materials of war. Colonel Bissett also briefly responded, thanking the Masons for their generous hospitality. Brother Colonel Yeatman-Biggs proposed the Ladies in a humorous speech, happily replied to by Mr. Steedman. The dinner was a great success, and much regret was expressed that Colonel Massey, the District Grand Master of the Punjab, was unable to be present.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Mr. C. W. CHITTY, Chief Judge.)

SUIT AGAINST THE PARSEE GIRLS' MARRIAGE-BENEFIT FUND SOCIETY.

BAI SERINBAI AND ANOTHER VS. RUSTOMJI NUSSERWANJI KHORY AND SIX OTHERS.

IN this suit the first plaintiff, as the guardian and nominee of the second plaintiff sought to recover Rs. 787 with interest and costs from the defendants, who are the members of the managing committee of the Parsee Girls' Marriage Benefit Fund, and who are also the principal office-bearers, managers, and representatives of that fund.

Mr. Dinshaw Daver, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Munchashanker, appeared for plaintiffs, while the defendants were represented by Messrs. Kavasji Setna and Furdoonji Pallonji Pavree.

The plaintiffs, in their plaint, stated that the Zoroastrian Girls' Marriage Benefit Fund was started on 21st of March, 1893, for the mutual benefit of the members thereof in encouraging marriages amongst the Parsees. Under the rules of the fund with a view to encourage marriages amongst the Parsees, and to enable the members of the fund mutually to help themselves, and to be able to defray the expenses of the marriage, it is provided that at the time of the marriage of a member other members of the fund should subscribe from two to eight annas according to the class under which they are entered, and the subscription so collected, after a deduction of 10 per cent. for "fund expenses" is to be handed over to the marrying member or to her guardian, the nominee recognised by the fund if such member is a minor under the age of eighteen years. Bai Meherbanoo, the second plaintiff, was duly admitted on the 31st October, 1893, as a third-class member of the fund, on payment of the entrance fee of Rs. 5 and a certificate No. 3,285 as evidence of the contract was duly issued to Bai Serinbai as the guardian and nominee of Meherbanoo on further payment of one rupee, and is signed by the first and third defendants. Bai Meherbanoo married on the 19th November, 1893, and her mother Bai Serinbai as the guardian and nominee, became entitled to the subscriptions mentioned in Rule VII. and payable to her under Rule XXX. The authorized certificate of marriage from the Sub-Registrar of Parsee Marriages was duly submitted to the authorities of the fund for their inspection at a meeting of the managing committee, of which the defendants are the members. It was, on the 20th December, 1893, *unanimously* resolved to call for subscription or calls for her benefit and her title was admitted as correct (bona-fide), and in accordance with the rules of the fund. On the 7th February, 1894, at the instance of the defendant No. 6, Jamaspjee Minocherjee Dastur (who is the father-in-law of the first plaintiff and grandfather of the second plaintiff, and who is one of the members of the managing committee, and is not on good terms with the plaintiffs for some time past), and at the instance of the defendants Nos. 2, 4, and 5, who are, more or less, connected with one another and with the defendant No. 6, and are also members and office-bearers of the managing committee, another meeting of the managing committee was called and held, and on the allegation of the said Jamaspji Minocherji, defendant No. 6, that the marriage of the plaintiff Meherbanoo was being negotiated at the time when she was admitted as a member of the fund, the committee was induced to have the previous resolution passed unanimously in favour of the plaintiffs, on the 20th December, 1893, cancelled, and to pass a resolution *by a majority* against the title of the plaintiffs for the benefit of the fund. The plaintiffs submit that the said second resolution was not in order, and not binding on the plaintiffs. They also submit that the allegation of Jamaspjee Minocherjee Dastur, defendant No. 6, was groundless, malicious, and false, and deny that any negotiation of marriage of Meherbanoo was going on at the time when the plaintiff Meherbanoo was admitted as a member of the fund, *i.e.*, on or before the 31st October, 1893. The plaintiffs have not acted in contravention of any of the rules of the fund to disentitle them to the benefit of the fund. At the time, when the money became due to the plaintiffs there were 3,504 members, and calculating the amount of subscriptions, which each member of the fund was bound to pay according to the class to which the member belonged, the sum of Rs. 787 (with interest) is due to the plaintiffs after the deduction of ten per cent. for "fund expenses" and after deductions under rules XXXVI. and XXXVII. of the fund. The plaintiffs sue the whole body known as the members of the Zoroastrian Girls' Marriage Benefit Fund, but pray that they may be permitted to issue summonses against the seven persons mentioned in the title hereof as representing that body, which consisted of 3,504 members at the time of marriage of the second plaintiff. These seven persons being office-bearers of the fund and several of them having taken an active part in opposing the plaintiffs' claim are well able to represent the body with respect to this claim of the plaintiffs. Under Section 30 of the Civil Procedure Code, notice of this claim may be given to other members of the fund either by public advertisement or in such other way, as the court may deem proper. The said body, viz., the Zoroastrian Girls' Marriage Benefit Fund, though consisting of more than twenty persons, is not registered. The plaintiffs submit that the said body need not be registered as it does not carry on any business, nor is it started with any object of gain. Notwithstanding this contention if the court is of opinion that the body ought to be registered and no suit can be against it, for this reason or otherwise, then they submit that they are entitled to hold the first and third defendants personally liable as subscribers to the contract embodied in the certificate passed to the first plaintiff on the due admission of the second plaintiff into the fund. The plaintiffs, therefore pray judgment for the sum of Rs. 787 with interest and cost, (1) to be recovered either from the funds' of the body consisting of the members of the Zoroastrian Girls' Marriage Benefit Fund, and now in the hands of the first and second defendants as the president and the treasurer, respectively, of the said fund; (2) to be recovered from each of the members either jointly or severally; and (3) to be recovered from the first and third defendants personally as agents, who have made themselves personally liable; and the court may award any or all of these reliefs either alternately or conjointly and such other relief or reliefs as the court may deem proper.

On the suit being called on for hearing, Mr. Daver applied for an adjournment on the ground that the first defendant was not served with a summons. He further stated that all the defendants had been served with notices that an application for postponement would be made on behalf of the plaintiffs. He also intimated that after defendant had been served with the summons he would apply to the court to issue a commission to Zanzibar and Cananore to examine witnesses at those places.

The hearing of the suit was then adjourned till the 27th instant.

A VESSEL PUT BACK FROM SEA.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. s.s. Vasna, 487 tons, under the command of Captain R. J. Rickford, left this port yesterday morning for Tuticorin and Colombo, with a general cargo, but returned at about 4 p.m. on account of an accident to her propeller. All went well, until the vessel was a few miles out to sea, when it was discovered that two blades of her propeller were broken and lost, on account of the heavy weather outside. Captain Rickford, therefore, deemed it advisable to take the vessel back to Bombay.

She entered the Company's dock last night, and after the steamer has been repaired she will proceed on her voyage.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of unclaimed letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office :—

Andersou, W	Harrison, J E	Rozegvrick, Bellina
Archerfort, Mrs	Harrison, Miss E	Roper, Miss
Anton	Howard, P	Riter, Mrs Rebecca
Abdul Huck Sahib	Haw, R	Reinstickey, Mrs S
Aldham, C J	Hirsch, Jacob	Robertson, C C
Allen, C H	Inglis, E	Rao Sahib, C V S
Burke, Miss M	Jehangir P Khambatta	Summers, P
Bevilee, Harry	Johnson, Mrs A G	Spena, Reg
Bignall, C W	Johnson, Charles	Sieberg, O H O
Burk, J M	Kromer, Mority	Sharpe, F S
Biges, E	Kadir Baksh	Singer, R
Baldwin, W	King, Joseph	Sandford, J R
Barry, C	Kamruther, J F S	Saunders, R
Basten, N	Leslie, N	Smith, Geo
Baker, F	Lad B P	Stoffer, J
Carey, Miss, Cynthid E	Leao, Capt Amd	Thomas, Mrs S
Carr, G P	Lengley, J M	Thomas, A H
Cole, Gnr C 94185	Lograt, Mrs E	Tate, Mrs
Conningham, G H	Luxooman Naidoo	Vaingartin, A
Cohen, Anna	Montanlard, L P	Vamgan, H
Chrestrin, Miss A J	Mirza Wajid H Khan	Ven Moos, C
Crawford, Surg-Major	Moorhouse, R	Wood, Ed S
Dundee, J C	Mark, Franz	Watling, G W
Dwarkanath, Jhosi	Mel a m e d, Grief, Miss	Wright, Barton
Douglas, Jame A	Martin, E C	Wilson, Lady S
Fendall, W	Moore, Mrs C	Wilson, J
Fakeer Mahomed	Nunn, W	Williams, E H
Gillom, Mrs	Owen, Cheos	Wells, Miss E F
Goldie, A L	Pinchasik, S	Williams, Capt
Harding, D Syn	Prato, Sign D O H Leono	Willcox, H W
Harrison, Rev P R	Po Hinger, Mrs	White, Mr
Heller, Max	Pathiarun, H O	Wilson, Gordon
Holdsworth, Mrs E J	Patterson, S H	Xydias, Ph
		Xavier, Mrs
		Zilz, Klora

MR. AND MRS. ASQUITH'S wedding presents were estimated to have cost £20,000.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Esp'de.		Fort.		Colaba.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	15	48	11	61	11	88	10	90
Thursday, June 14th	0	70	0	73	0	77	0	83
Total	16	18	12	34	12	65	11	73
Total fall to June 14th, 1893	7	85	7	20	6	87	10	39
Total fall to June 14th, 1892	6	23	5	38	5	77	6	41

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

ON THE B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

The following is the return of rainfall as registered at 6 a.m. on the 11th June :—

	Ghadechi.		Dhola.		Jetalsar.	
	In.	ct.	In.	ct.	In.	ct.
Previously registered	0	94	0	43	0	99
Monday, June 11th	0	89	0	30	1	97
Total	1	83	0	73	2	96

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 14TH OF JUNE.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·444	Calm	..	100·0	85·0	62	..	3·20	+2·67
Agra	29·456	S W	5	103·0	82·0	62	0·10	1·16	+0·57
Cawnpore	29·504	S S E	3	102·9	81·6	62	0·01	0·04	...
Allahabad	29·478	W NW	7	105·1	83·2	65	0·03	0·36	—0·74
Jhansi	29·504	S W	3	103·1	82·7	59	..	0·16	—0·92
Jacobabad	29·333	Calm	5	113·2	89·0	44	..	...	..
Karachi	29·457	W S W	15	97·9	82·7	84	..	...	...
Jeypore	29·491	S W	1	95·1	77·4	81	0·74	3·41	+2·82
Ajmere	29·476	S W	2	93·9	79·6	70	...	3·95	+3·62
Deesa	29·494	S	8	96·8	79·0	73	...	1·30	+1·09
Ahmedabad	29·508	S W	5	92·7	78·1	85	..	1·60	...
Bhuj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajkot	29·516	W N W	11

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A small Class (Limited to 6) of Boys preparing for Naval Cadetships, is under the charge of the Revd. A. A. CARRE M.A.

Owing to the Increase in the number of Boys, a large new Boarding House has just been built by the Revd. H. P. PRICE, M.A., Second Master.

Full particulars may be obtained at the Office of this Paper. Numerous references to Parents and former Pupils in India and England.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 14.

THE S.-W. Monsoon set in at the end of last week, and copious and almost continuous rain has meantime fallen at the Presidency. Considerable purchases of Cotton have been made by local spinners during the week; but exporters have been almost out of the market for this staple. Compared with last season's crop, the arrivals of new Cotton now show a decrease of 13,000 bales. An active demand for Wheat from shippers set in at the beginning of the week, and a considerable business was done at advancing prices; but since then transactions have been upon only a moderate scale in a steady market. Seeds have been taken for export to only a small or moderate extent, the tone of the market having been generally steady. Exchange has been quiet upon the whole; and rates, after fluctuating to the extent of 5-32d., close this evening at an advance of 1-32 to 1-16d. on last Thursday's final quotations. The Money Market has continued to show greater ease, and the Bank of Bombay after reducing its rates by one per cent. at the beginning of the week has to-day further lowered them by the same percentage. Government Paper has advanced 7-16 per cent. in Fours. Freights close about the same as last week, the feeling being weak for June shipment, but steady forward, but with little demand for tonnage in any position. Ready Import business has been upon about the previous scale, and at last week's rates; but there is some increase in the volume of orders passing to Manchester.

MONEY.—The increasing ease in the Money Market, which has become more noticeable as the export season has drawn sluggishly to a close, and which led to a reduction in the Presidency Bank's rates last Thursday, was again illustrated by the Bank's weekly Statement of Affairs, issued on Monday, and showing a further increase in the Cash Balance at the close of last week of over 28¼ lakhs, at 217 lakhs, following an addition of 33¼ lakhs at the end of the week preceding. This, the Returns showed, had been mainly due to the large increase of 37¾ lakhs in Private Deposits; but Bills Discounted had, at the same time, decreased materially; while a small increase in Loans left the net falling off in the trade demand for Money at 43 lakhs, against a contraction to the same extent in the previous week, the difference between this amount, and the increase in the Cash Balance being accounted for by a diminution in Public Deposits at the Bank's head office, and an addition to Government Securities

The state of the Returns above referred to, and the still easier feeling which prevailed in the market, led the Bank of Bombay to further reduce its rates by one per cent. on Monday afternoon, making the minimum stand at six per cent. per annum; and again, at the Bank's Board meeting this afternoon, a further reduction to the same extent has been made, the minimum thus standing at five per cent.

EXCHANGE opened firm on last Friday morning at 1s. 0 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 1 1-16d., nominal, for three months' sight Credits; but as usual on a mail-day, there was but a limited amount of bona-fide business reported, and no inquiry for Bank remittance for any delivery, though, early in the day, 1s. 1d. for Bank Telegraphic was available for early transfer. In three months' sight Credits a moderate amount was reported at 1s. 1 3-32d.; then at 1s. 1 1-8d.; and finally, at 1s. 1 5-32d. and 1s. 1 3-16d.; Telegraphic, meantime, offering at 1s. 1 1-32d. for transfer at any time, without finding takers. On Saturday the market opened firm again at 1s. 1-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 1 3-16 to 7-32d. for three months' sight Credits; but rates coming firmer from Calcutta, remittance hardened in each medium, and 1s. 1 1-32d. was done for June and 1s. 1 1-16d. for forward Telegraphic. A moderate amount of Credits were reported for June delivery; but the demand from merchants for Bank remittance was very limited. The feeling was quiet on Monday morning at 1s. 1 1-16d. Telegraphic and Demand for Bank remittance and at 1s. 3 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits. For the former there was no enquiry in any position beyond a little which was reported for forward delivery, at 1s. 1 3-32d.; but of Credits, a moderate amount was placed at the above quotation, both ready and forward. On Tuesday the market opened steady at 1s. 1 1-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, at which a little was given; but the bazaar and bullion dealers appearing as buyers, rates receded, first, to 1s. 1 1-32d. and then to 1s. 1d. Gold dealers then coming out to sell, rates steadied a little again, and 1s. 1 1-32d. Telegraphic and Demand was again available. For three months' sight Credits the opening rate was 1s. 1 3-16d.; but we heard of nothing offerring until 1s. 1 1-8d. was reached, at which a few transactions were reported. Yesterday, the market was quiet at opening at 1s. 1d. for ready Bank Telegraphic and demand, and 1s. 0 31-32d. forward, only a moderate business in each case being reported; and at 1s. 1 1-8d. for three months' sight credits, at which also we heard of but little offering. Business was very quiet with the exception of about 570,000 of Gold, and Demand resales for ready and forward delivery, on the basis of 1s. 1 1-32d. To-day, rates opened at 1s. 0 15-16d. to 1s. 1d. for Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 1 1-8d. for three months' sight credits, and, at the opening, a little Gold was placed on the basis of 1s. 1 1-16d. Demand; but no Bills offered at our above quotations, and the bullion dealers holding out for slightly higher rates, and buyers of 3 months' sight Credits coming out at 1s. 1 3-32d., Bank remittance receded to 1s. 0 31-32d., forward was reported, and our transaction in Credits for July delivery, at 1s. 1 1-16d. Later on the bullion dealers are reported to have sold Gold freely, about 50,000 tolas being named, at the equivalent of 1s. 1 1-32d. Demand, and rates then steadied again a little, Telegraphic having again been obtainable at the opening quotation, and the market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 1d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 1d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 1 1-32d.	"
Do. 4 "	1s. 1 1-16d.	"
Do. 6 "	1s. 1 1-8d.	"
Credit 3 "	1s. 1 3-32d.	"
Do. 6 "	1s. 1 3-52d.	"
Documents 3 "	1s. 1 1-8d.	"
Do. 6 "	1s. 1 3-16d.	"
Francs 3 "	1·37¼	"
Do. 6 "	1·38⅜	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 104¾ for Fours for cash and the next settlement on last mail-day; but, before long, the rate advanced in a strong market to 105 1-16 for Money and Account, which was maintained to the close, 3½ per Cents being quoted at 101¼. On Saturday morning the opening rate for Fours was 105 both for Money and Account, and it remained steady thereat, though with some weakness for the settlement for a time, with 104 15-16 quoted, and closed at the opening level. 3¼ per Cents were in request at 100¾, and closed at 101. For cash and the next settlement 104 15-16 was quoted at opening on Monday morning, after which rates advanced to 105 1-16, and after being steady for a time thereat, returned to the opening rate. Before the close, however, the market improved again, and left off at 105 1-8 for Fours for Money and Account; and 2¼ per Cents at 101¼. On Tuesday the market opened steady for Fours at 104 15-16 for Money and Account, and early business was done at that price, and 105; but, later on, the feeling became weak, and the rate left off at 104 7-8 in both positions; 101¼ having been still quoted for 3¼ per Cents. Yesterday, Fours were quoted on opening at 104 15-16 for Money and Account, and the rate remained steady at this level until near the close, when it hardened to 105, which was the final quotation for cash and the settlements. To-day the market has been strong, and Fours, after opening at 104 15-16 for cash and the settlement advanced to 105 1-16, at which they closed; 3¼ per Cents leaving off at 102.

Five per cent. Municipal Loan is ¼ per cent. lower, at 118¼. Port Trust Bonds have declined ¼ per cent., say to 104½.

SHARES.—There has been a good deal more activity in this market this week; but it has been almost confined to Cotton Mill Scrip, prices of which have, in many cases, moved in sellers' favour. Compared with our quotations of last Thursday evening, we now note an advance of Rs. 100 in Lord Reay Mill shares; of Rs. 65 in New Great Eastern; Rs. 35 in Coorla, and Luckmidas; of Rs. 30 in Western India, and Central India; of Rs. 20 in Jewraz Balloo, and Manockjee Petit; of Rs. 25 in Framji Petit, and Hindustan; of Rs. 15 each in Alliance, Khatao Mucconji, Oriental, and Sholapur, Soonderdas, and Sun; of Rs. 10 each in Bombay Cotton Manufacturing, David, Indian Manufacturing, Swadeshi; and of Rs. 5 in Colaba Land and Mill, and Southern Mahratta. On the other hand, Hyderabad have declined Rs. 40; Bombay United, Rs. 25; and Anglo-Indian, Re. 1. In Press Shares, Volkart's have advanced Rs. 10; and Mofussil Rs. 7½. In Miscellaneous, Bombay-Burma Trading have advanced Rs. 75 for the first issue, and Rs. 20 for the others; Port Canning are Rs. 5 higher. Bank of Bombay Shares have advanced Rs. 10; and Bank of Bengal Rs. 20 per share.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—Owing to the commencement of the rains, the operations of up-country buyers of staple *Grey Goods* have become uncertain and irregular, but prices generally are the same as before. Stocks show a small increase. Orders from here to Manchester have been upon a somewhat larger scale than of late. In *Bleached*, *Dyed*, *Turkey Red*, and *Printed Goods* only a small business has transpired at current rates. *Locally made* Goods have been very quiet, at previous quotations. The Clearances of *Imported Goods* for the week have been about 3,000 packages; and of *Local* some 1,000 bales.

YARNS.—A moderate business has been reported in *Imported* Twist at previous prices, and in a steady market. In consequence of a good demand for *Local Spinnings* in the China markets, China buyers here have entered into large transactions for forward delivery, their demand remaining principally at No 16s, 20s, and 10s. Prices have advanced about 1-32 to 1-16 anna per lb.; and spinners are selling freely. The demand for the Indian market is poor. The week's Sales are estimated at 6,000 bales; and the market closed brisk this evening, at the following official quotations:—

Twist ...	No. 6s Mule Aa.	4 5/8	to	4¾	per lb.
" ...	" 8s " "	4¾			"
" ...	" 10s " "	4¾	"	5¼	"
" ...	" 12s " "	4 7/8	"	5 3/8	"
" ...	" 16s " "	5¼	"	6	"
" ...	" 20s " "	5 7/8	"	6¼	"
" ...	" 24s " "	6¼	"	6½	"
" ...	" 30s " "	7 1/8	"	7¼	"
" ...	" 40s " "	8¼	"	8½	"

METALS.—The market for *Copper* has been quiet; with only a small business passing, while prices have declined 8 annas per cwt. *Yellow Metal* is unchanged in value and steady, a moderate business having been reported. *Iron* is also steady at previous prices, and in moderate request.

COAL.—There has been less doing in this mineral during the week under review than for several weeks past, the only purchases reported being some Japan coal ex-Lindesfarne (s.) in harbour at Rs. 12 per ton; and some Powell's Duffryn Cardiff July-August shipment, at Rs. 16½ per ton. A cargo of North Navigation, May shipment, has also found a buyer, at Rs. 16 per ton. Importers are willing sellers for forward shipment; and nearly 15,000 tons of unsold Coal is coming to this market out of last shipments. Importers are asking for Powell's Duffryn, June-July, and July-August shipment Rs. 16¼ and Rs. 16¼ per ton, respectively; and for Davison's June shipment, Rs. 16 per ton, the market closing weak.

IMPORTS OF PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS.—The figures relating to shipments of *Piece-Goods* and *Yarns* to India for the month of May are to hand through Reuter; and below we give our usual statistics, from which it will be seen that the missions to Bombay for last month were smaller, in every item of *Cloth* and *Twist*, than those for April, especially on the principal items of *Plain Cottons*; while they were heavier, in all *Cotton Goods* and *Yarn*, than in May last year. The shipments for the first five months of the present year, to this Presidency, show a very large increase in every item compared with the missions for the same period last year.

Bombay—	May 1894.	April 1892.	May 1893.
Plain Cottons...yds.	26,450,000	43,950,000	20,650,000
Colored do. ... "	4,300,000	6,000,000	3,650,000
Printed do. ... "	7,650,000	13,500,000	5,050,000
Twist .....lbs.	550,000	600,000	500,000
Calcutta—			
Plain Cottons...yds.	55,700,000	81,100,000	69,400,000
Colored do. ... "	6,150,000	10,000,000	5,000,000
Printed do. ... "	2,750,000	4,400,000	3,100,000
Twist ..... lbs.	400,000	550,000	600,000
Madras—			
Plain Cottons... yds.	5,500,000	5,150,000	6,100,000
Colored do. ... "	900,000	900,000	1,250,000
Printed do. ... "	1,250,000	1,800,000	2,200,000
Twist ..... lbs.	550,000	450,000	1,050,000

Bombay only for 5 months 1894.	for 5 months 1893.
Plain Cottons ...yds. 218,500,000	152,100,000
Colored do. ... " 30,050,000	22,850,000
Printed do. ... " 61,550,000	39,350,000
Twist .....lbs. 3,950,000	2,450,000

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—A large business was done in this staple towards the close of last week on the basis of previous rates, and in a steady market; but it was almost entirely confined to local spinners, exporters having made but very small purchases. Meantime the Mills have continued to buy a fair quantity daily for the time of year, the market having remained steady or quiet, and prices unchanged; but shippers have bought only a few hundred bales daily. The purchases of the latter sum up about 2,500 bales for the week of Oomra descriptions, Dhollera, Bhownugger, Dharwar, Bengal, and Broach; while the Mills have taken some 10,000 bales, consisting of Oomras, Dharwar, Bengal, Bhownugger, and a line of old Dhollera. This evening the market closed steady, with prices unchanged.

The Receipts of Cotton of this season's crop during the past week have been 45,000 bales, compared with 48,500 bales arrived in the week preceding, and 61,500 bales in the corresponding week last year; and the total receipts of new Cotton this season now show a decrease of 13,000 bales compared with last year's figures for the same time.

The following are to-day's quotations for full pressed cotton with the equavalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission, *viz.*:—

Cotton—	Per candy.—C. & F. Rs.	Per lb.
Bengal Fine		174—2 15-16d.
Do. F. G.		153—2 21-32d.
Do. Good		148—2 17-32d.
Belatee, Fine		182—3 1-16d.
Do. Fully Good		173—2 15-16d.
Khandeish, Fully Good,		176—2 31-32d.
Do. Good		170—2 1-8d.
Broach, Fine,		228—3 25-32d.
Do. Good		215—3 19-32d.
Oomra F. Good		183—2 1-16d.
Do. Good		178—3d.
Dhollera, Fine		203—3 13-32d.
Do. F. G.		191—3 7-32d.
Do. Good		185—3 3-32d.
S G Dharwar, Good		193—3 1d.
Western "		189—3 7-32d.

The Arrivals of new Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with the last are as follows:—

	Season 1893-94. F. P. Bales.	Season 1892-93. F. P. Bales.
Khandeish	274,000	232,000
Berar	270,000	247,500
Barsi and Nugger	89,000	78,000
Bengals	25,0000	189,500
Hingunghat	3,500	7,500
Persian and Sind	58,000	38,500
Dhollera	311,000	417,000
Broach	128,500	187,000
Compta and Dharwar	90,500	89,000
Westerns and Madras	7,000	8,500
Total	1,481,500	1,494,500

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1894. Bales.	1893. Bales.	1892. Bales.
For the week	45,152	60,837	70,014
From 1st January to 13th June	1,364,254	1,359,931	1,443,341
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	14,127	29,715	27,901
From 1st January to 13th June	703,604	655,856	769,228
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	14,222	3,201	5,917
From 1st January to 13th June	100,354	107,948	110,424

WHEAT.—The market for this staple remained quiet and unchanged, with only the usual small export business passing, to the end of last week; but on Monday a good demand sprung up from shippers, and a considerable business was reported in a firm market, while prices advanced 1 to 1¼ anna, all round. Thereafter, enquiry slackened, but moderate purchases were still made, the tone of the market remaining steady, and some further advance in prices being established at our quotations, say:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs. 4	0 0	per cwt.
Do. 85 "	" 3	14 6	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	" 3	11 6	"
Red Delhi	" 3	5 0	"
Hard Yellow	" 3	13 6	"
Red Ahmedabad	" 3	9 6	"
Hard Red	" 3	8 0	"

SEEDS on the other hand have been a quiet, or at most a steady, market, throughout the week, with business for export upon a small or moderate scale, with some slight fluctuation in the prices of *Linseed* and *Rapeseed*. We quote this evening:—

	Rs.	Rs.	
Linseed	7-12-0	to 7-14-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	5-15-0	" 6-1-0	"
Do. Do. Cawnpore	5-14-0	" 6-0-0	"
Do. Red Do.	5-9-0	" 5-12-0	"
Gingelly, White	45-0-0	" 46-0-0	per cdy.
Do. Mixed	41-0-0	" 42-0-0	"

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1894. cwts.	1893. cwts.	1892. cwts.
Wheat for the week	58,882	307,041	316,415
Do. from 1st Jan. to 13th June	2,164,612	4,647,398	7,091,543
Linseed for the week	116,553	140,944	76,119
Do. from 1st Jan. to 13th June	4,709,866	3,420,362	3,105,090
Rapeseed for the week	113,089	97,324	64,819
Do. from 1st Jan. to 13th June	2,636,463	3,505,382	1,017,314
Gingellyseed for the week	3,439	2,060	1,936
Do. from 1st Jan. to 13th June	379,172	937,834	837,284

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1894. cwts.	1893. cwts.	1892. cwts.
Wheat for the week	74,200	128,440	357,824
Do. from 1st Jan. to 13th June	1,263,478	3,053,012	6,388,051
Linseed for the week	183,637	86,945	64,373
Do. from 1st Jan. to 13th June	3,899,070	2,838,370	2,644,671
Rapeseed for the week	46,827	157,211	57,434
Do. from 1st Jan. to 13th June	2,084,913	2,757,265	725,137
Gingellyseed for the week	7,000	21,046	7,541
Do. from 1st Jan. to 13th June	867,516	1,073,964	891,062

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BURKE—June 8, at Murree, Kinturk, the wife of Mr. John Burke, of a daughter.

SARDAR PARTAP SINGH OF KAPURTHALA—June 6, at Bikram Hall, Jullundur, the wife of Sardar Partab Singh, Ahluwalia, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

WHEELER—ORD—June 9, at St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Ven Archdeacon MacCarthy, Charles Dunn Wheeler to Eveline Thomson, third daughter of the late William Knox Ord.

DEATHS.

SHORT—June 3, at Sewan, Sarun, William Berttie Short aged 45.

WELSH—June 4, at Ootacamund, Lucy Ross, the dearly loved wife of W H Welsh, Madras Civil Service, daughter of the late Major Arthur Child, 8th Madras Infantry, aged 30

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1894.

THERE is a very general feeling in the bazaar that the Government contemplate raising the customs duties from 5 to 7½ per cent. So strong has this belief become that there was a rush during the week to take delivery of goods at the Custom House so as to avoid the anticipated supplementary duty of 2½ per cent. The expectation is groundless, at all events so far as any intention of forthwith raising the Tariff is concerned. What may happen when the Government of India are face to face at the close of the financial year with the responsibility of making adequate provision for the four crore or thereabouts, which the further fall in exchange will add to the deficit with which the financial year began, is more than any one can forecast. The rate of exchange was taken in the Budget at 1s. 2d. It is now at 1s. 1d., and has been a half-penny lower. If there be a further decline the loss on the quite exceptional total of Council Bills sold will easily top four crores. Then there will be the additional deficit under the head of compensation for loss by exchange. It is quite on the cards that the Government will have at the end of the financial year to make good an appalling deficit of between five and six crores. If that should prove to be the case, it is reasonable to assume that cotton goods will be included in the Tariff, and that the duties all round will have to be raised. There is, of course, the possibility—in many quarters it is deemed a strong probability—that the currency policy of the Government will begin to yield its intended results before the close of the year 1894. There is a disposition to believe that in November or December next the rupee may rally, and even go up to 1s. 3d. If that should prove to be the case the financial outlook will be relieved of much of its gloom, and it might be possible to avoid any alteration the present Tariff beyond the inclusion of cotton goods in the schedule. Whether the belief in the recovery of exchange before the end of the year is well founded or not the event only can show. We are at present only at the beginning of the slack season, and the immediate outlook is not cheering.

It is true, however, that in some respects there are grounds for hope. A very satisfactory element in the general situation is the remarkable recovery in the trade with the Further East. The demand for Bombay yarns, which had fallen to so low an ebb has revived, and sales are effected at remunerative rates. As a consequence the shares of the leading mills have gone up in price and the whole aspect of things has improved. Opium also has rallied. On the whole the condition of the Eastern trade which was the source of so much anxiety has undergone a gratifying change for the better. Prosperity in that direction may be expected to re-act favourably on the general trade of the country. The wheat harvest in the Punjab is forty per cent. above the average; it is a bumper crop, and though the cultivators are following the traditional habit of storing the grain in pits, it is certain that the temptation to turn a considerable portion of it into money in the European markets, will prove too strong to be resisted. It is more than probable that Karachi will send to Liverpool a large quantity of wheat during the coming months. The temptation to the Indian holders of gold to realise at present high prices is very great, strengthened as it undoubtedly is by the expectation that there will be later on a favourable turn of exchange which may enable the gold to be bought back with a rupee worth one shilling and three-pence. The large quantities of gold which have found their way to the foreign market was the main factor in raising the rupee from the lowest point yet touched to 1s. 0 3-32d., at which it stood for some days this week. A good deal of the gold for export has come from the Native States. Patiala has contributed some twenty lakhs towards the crore which has recently swelled the exports and done a good deal to turn the balance of trade in favour of India. There is, on the other hand, the possibility that during the slack season silver imports may re-commence. Such a calamity would send down exchange, and greatly aggravate the difficulties confronting Government and all other remitters. There are two factors which make the resumption of silver imports on a scale at all commensurate with that from which we have already suffered, very unlikely. Whatever else the policy of the Secretary of State of selling Council Bills by Dutch auction to the lowest bidder may have done, it has rendered transactions in silver dangerous and unprofitable. The importer of the white metal is constantly in danger of being undersold by Mr. Fowler. Then there is the 5 per cent. duty to be paid, which renders the transaction still more hazardous. This danger eliminated, and the export of gold continuing any activity in the export of wheat would keep the rupee above the shilling, and it would be possible to look forward to steady improvement from October onward.

We are now within some ten days of the anniversary of the closing of the Indian mints with a view to the eventual introduction of a gold standard and fixing the value of the rupee at 1s. 6d as might seem advisable. Sir Forbes Adam has prophesied that after a year's experience the Indian mints will be re-opened, and that then the financial troubles in India will be at an end. The prediction is not likely to be fulfilled. If Sir Forbes would forget that he committed himself to the opinion that the lower the rupee the better off India and Indian trade may expect to be, he would probably recognise that his faith in the re-opening of the Indian mints is not based on anything more than his own desire to see that reversal of the clock effected. The present metallic value of the rupee is 10½d., while the rupee is Is. 1d. How would it benefit the Indian Treasury to bring about a change which would oblige Government to discharge their gold obligations with the rupee worth two pence farthing less than that which now fills them with despair. But that would not be the worst. The re-opening of the mints would be the signal for the re-opening of the American mines, which were closed down when silver fell to 30d. The output of silver, stimulated by the hope of converting the now worthless metal into coin would bring the rupee down to 9d or even less. We have the best American authority for the statement that the leading mines of Mexico and the United States can be placed in the market at a profit for 8d. an ounce. We may judge from this fact the extent of the delusion which has led the *Statist* to assert that the increased demand following the re-opening of the mints would raise the price of silver, What is certain is that the re-opening of the mints would be immediately followed by the re-opening of the mines. It would by no means follow however that the re-opening of the mines and the consequent increase of production of silver would increase the demand in this country for that metal. The fifteen crores of superfluous rupees now in the Indian treasuries would go into currency, and forestall any demand for the new coinage of the mints. It is not necessary to argue the matter, for the Government of India are not likely to commit so colossal a blunder as the reduction of the currency value of the rupee to 10½d. which would mean universal bankruptcy. Lord Dufferin has suggested that with a view to bring home to ambassadors the sense of their responsibility to prevent war between the countries which they respectively represent two gallows should be erected at a convenient place at the common frontier, on which the diplomatists who failed to fulfil their mission should be hanged on the outbreak of war. If such a crime as the re-opening of the mints were to be regarded as within the limits of human folly, it would be necessary to erect two gibbets for the accommodation of the Governor-General and the Secretary of State on the day of the commination of the crime.

PHRA YOT, according to advices from Bangkok, has been sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment as the result of his re-trial on a charge of murder. Phra Yot loses his liberty for the good of his countrymen and the maintenance of peace with France, not for any crime, and no less guilty man was ever arraigned before a court of law. An officer in the Siamese Army, Phra Yot was placed in command of a small body of troops at Kieng Chek, and ordered to defend it. While thus discharging his duty a year ago to-day a party of French soldiers, under a militia inspector, named Grosgurin, arrived. Phra Yot opposed their advance, and a skirmish took place, the Frenchmen getting the worst of it. Grosgurin was killed; so also were most, if not all, of his men before the engagement was over, the Siamese fighting with all the determination of men defending their rights and their country. The French version of the affair, however, declared that the Siamese attack was wholly unjustifiable, and that Phra Yot deliberately murdered Grosgurin while lying ill in bed. The French Government demanded reparation, and the punishment of the Siamese officer. Siam agreed to put Phra Yot upon his trial, and this was done. The trial closed in March last. Denying the charge of murder the defence pleaded a "legally allowable excuse" for Phra Yot's action, and maintained that in attacking Grosgurin's force, at Kieng Chek, when Grosgurin was slain, he acted with such excuse for his conduct. The excuse, it was urged, lay in the fact that a state of war had arisen in the region around Kieng Chek owing to the actions of the French, and that Phra Yot, in withstanding the latter, was justified by the receipt of orders from his superior officer to take active steps against the French if they did not evacuate the territory. These orders were authorised by the responsible head of affairs at Nong Khai, and had been approved and sanctioned by the King of Siam. It was further argued that, in taking the active steps he did Phra Yot was justified by the action which the French party took on the occasion itself, *viz.*, their commencing to fire upon him while he was still parleying for the release of a Siamese officer whom the French had arrested. Further charges of robbery and arson were preferred against Phra Yot in connection with the alleged murder, but these were also dismissed. As regards the death of Grosgurin the court held that he had clearly brought it upon himself, and that Phra Yot in offering armed resistance was merely carrying out the orders of his superior, and was, therefore, not guilty of the charge. Against this finding M. de Vilers, the French representative at Bangkok, entered a vigorous protest, and urged the court to revise their decision, intimating that until the case were revised by the Court of Appeal, the French would retain Chantaboon. Coercion of this kind led the Siamese Government to agree to the retrial of the unfortunate officer before a mixed court, in which the French representatives preponderated. The trial commenced last week, and to-day Phra Yot is sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment, not for any act of treachery, for it was clearly demonstrated months ago, that Grosgurin died in open fight brought on by his own men. Had he yielded or fled he would have been guilty of cowardice and would probably have been court-martialled and shot. As it is the unfortunate officer, for whom much sympathy will be felt, is made a scape-goat and a victim to the arrogance which has characterised French action in Siam.

THE REV. J. H. LORD, who has charge of the St. John's Native Mission at Umarkhadi, has published a booklet dealing with the Jewish Mission Field in the Bombay diocese. The work comprises the text of a paper which the reverend gentleman read before the Diocesan Conference, and particulars as to the number and location of the Jews of India generally. It has been Mr. Lord's object to indicate the extent and lie of the Jewish Missionary Field in India. Bombay, Mr. Lord shows, holds most of the Jews, Bengal having had a thousand, whilst in Madras including the Black Jews of Cochin there are but thirteen hundred. Of the seventeen thousand Jews in India, Bombay accommodates all but three thousand five hundred of them. Mr. Lord has evidently been at endless trouble in fixing the locality of all these people, and in his small book he metaphorically puts his finger on every individual living at the time of the Census of 1891. The great preponderance of Jews on this side of India will be news to most people as will also the fact that in the Bombay Presidency Proper during the past ten years the number of Jews increased from 7799 to 9429; Sind claims but two hundred and ten, while in the Feudatory States of Western India there are close upon eleven hundred. Bombay city has over five thousand Jews, an increase of seventeen hundred in the past ten years. Mr. Lord in his book does not tell us what is the strength of the mission, whose object is the evangelisation of the Jews. nor does he indicate the line of action taken, but if at other centres they adopt similar methods to his own, they cannot go very far wrong. His station at Umarkhadi is in the midst of the Jewish population, and he educates their children at the same time as he proceeds with his work of evangelisation.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PHRA YOT CASE.

LONDON, JUNE 14.

Advices from Bangkok state that Phra Yot, who has undergone a second trial for the murder of M. Grosgurin, has come up for judgment, and been sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment.

BRITISH TROOPS ATTACKED BY THE PLAGUE.

Nine British soldiers have been attacked by the plague in Hongkong. The deaths there, yesterday amounted to eighty-six.

Up to the present seventeen hundred Chinese have died from the plague in Hongkong. The disease is now decreasing.

THE KHEDIVE'S MOVEMENTS.

The Khedive will probably abandon his visit to Paris and London, owing to the opposition of the Sultan.

COUNTY CRICKET.

In the cricket match between Surrey and Yorkshire the latter team was beaten by eighty-nine runs.

Derbyshire has beaten Lancashire by five wickets, and Somerset by three wickets.

Middlesex has beaten Nottingham by five wickets.

LORD ROSEBERY AT THE TRINITY HOUSE.

At a banquet given at the Trinity House, last night, Lord Rosebery made a speech, in which he said the policy of England was a policy of peace and defence. The present great European armament, his Lordship said, tend to preserve peace owing to the awful responsibility that rests with those who are directing them.

LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BANQUET.

At a banquet given by the London Chamber of Commerce, Commissioner Johnston eulogised the work done by the small Indian force in crushing out the slave trade in Central Africa.

THE RISING IN THE COREA.

The *Standard* states that the Corean insurgents have captured Seoul.

AFFAIRS IN MOROCCO.

TANGIERS, JUNE 13.

Abdul Aziz, at the head of a force, is marching on Fez, which is hostile to his succession.

THE ITALIAN CABINET.

ROME, JUNE 13.

The late Italian Cabinet will resume office with the exception of the portfolios of Finance and Treasury, which will be taken by Signor Bosselli and Signor Sonnino, respectively.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, JUNE 14.

The s. s. Oriental, with the outward English mails of the 8th instant, left here, at 2 p.m., to-day.

TROUBLES ON THE WAZIRI BORDER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 14.

Latest reports show that the Waziris have for some time past been giving a considerable amount of trouble, and thefts on the border are very frequent.

COMMISSARIAT RATES AND COMPENSATION.

The question of assistance to be given to the military officers by the civil authorities in dealing with commissariat rates and compensation for the dearness of provisions, is now engaging the attention of the Government of India.

WORKING OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL IN HYDERABAD.

Rai Hukum Chand, Judge of the City Court in Hyderabad, has been for the last few days in Simla for the purpose of ascertaining various matters from the Government of India in connection with the working of the new Legislative Council in the Hyderabad State. It is believed that other Native States will follow the example of Hyderabad shortly.

RIOT IN RAMPUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 14.

A rather serious riot occurred, at Rampur, on the 3rd instant, particulars of which have only now come to light. It appears that the riot occurred on the night of the 3rd instant, in the lines of the Gurkha Corps, maintained by the Nawab. Several men were killed and wounded. The Imperial Service Cavalry was then brought up by the Commandant to quell the disorders, which they promptly did by disarming the rioters. An enquiry is being held into the circumstances of the riot. All is quiet here up to this afternoon. No demonstrations are reported from the districts.

PAPER-CHASE AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 14.

A paper-chase, organised by the Government House, party came off this evening, being the first paper-chase of the season. The weather was threatening, but a large field, including Lord Harris, the members of his Excellency's staff, and about fifty riders turned up. The line started from the Deccan College over the country back to Ganeshkhand, intending to cross the ford near the bodyguard stables; the river being swollen one hare only crossed. Lord Harris and Colonel Harris were the only two who attempted to cross the river. Their horses plunged so much into the water that both of the riders had to swim part of the distance. The rest of the field turned back from the ford and followed the railway line, crossed the river by the railway bridge, leaving the railway at the crossing near the Kirkee station. H. E. the Governor, on reaching the opposite bank, took a fresh horse, and reached home the first. The rest of the party came in a cluster later, Dr. Bull coming in first.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 13.

The City Line steamer City of London, from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, JUNE 14.

French mail steamer Caledonien, from Marseilles, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS

LONDON, JUNE 13.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats flat.

Good Dhollera	3¼
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
2½ per cent. Consols	101
3 per cent. Rentes	101¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	55 15-16
Bar Silver	28 9-16

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, JUNE 13.

10 p.m.	81·4
THURSDAY, JUNE 14.	
6 a.m.	81·5
10 a.m.	84·3
2 p.m.	83·2
4 p.m.	84·6

THE BAKR-I-EED FESTIVAL.

It is many years since the approach of June 15 has occasioned so much comment in Bombay, as is the case this year with the Bakr-i-Eed festival which takes place this morning. And the reason for this is not far to seek—the Bakr-i-Eed is pre-eminently the festival above all others when the followers of Islam sacrifice animals to the memory of Abraham. These sacrifices, including as they do the immolation of cows, have always been regarded with dislike by the Hindus, and, although, for years past, the day has come and gone without disturbance, yet an indefinable feeling of unrest has, on this occasion, been shared by many inhabitants, lest ebullitions of anger such as disturbed the peace of the city last August, should again be evoked. It has, therefore, been deemed advisable to make very complete arrangements for the preservation of order, and in view of the preparedness of the authorities there is every reason to believe that no evil will befall the city. This is the view of the case taken by those who are best able to form an opinion on the subject—by the police authorities as well as by the leaders of native society. But even with these assurances great watchfulness is felt to be incumbent on the part of the authorities, simply because one indiscreet act, one untoward incident might be followed by disastrous consequences. One thing is certain—that in no case could the history of August last repeat itself, in view of the precautionary measures which we have now to describe.

A guard of police under a European officer will be stationed at Lower Colaba; a reserve force will be posted at Bazaar-Gate police station, the Esplanade Police Courts, and the Arthur Crawford Markets. At the latter place there will also be ten European officers, and a number of mounted men. Guards of European and Native police will also be posted at the Jumma Musjid, in Junjeekar Street close by, the Zackeria Musjid, Pydhownie, Bhuleshwar, Falkland Road, Null Bazaar, the Two Tanks, Cammatipura, Muddunpura, Jacob's Circle, Kala Chowki Road, and Mahim. The eastern part of the island will be protected by guards of police at Mazagon, Dongree Street, the corner of the County Jail, Kavit Gully, Chinch Bunder Road, and the gates of the various docks. These guards will consist of from ten to twenty sepoys each. All the European officers (as distinct from constables) will be armed with revolvers, ten rounds of ball ammunition being served out to each of them. The question has been greatly canvassed whether the two hundred and eighty-seven men who have just been added to the force will be on duty to-day. There will be no difficulty as to the employment of the sixty-seven sowars, as they are not raw recruits, but have gained experience of discipline and horsemanship in native regiments. These sowars will be divided into companies and be stationed in various parts of the native town. They will be fully armed, and will stand by as reserves. As regards the two hundred additional foot police there has been no time as yet to train them; they will not, therefore, be called out, unless circumstances arise to render their aid necessary.

About three hundred and fifty men of the police force are Mahomedans, and arrangements have been made to enable them to attend the festival. The Mahomedans on night duty will be permitted to leave at five o'clock in the morning, and those on day duty will have leave of absence till mid-day. These grants of leave have been given, on the understanding however, that in the event of any disturbance breaking out they are to immediately report themselves for duty to their respective superintendents. As the police go on duty at five o'clock, this morning, the day will be a trying one for them, for under the most favourable circumstances it will be necessary for them to remain on duty until three o'clock this afternoon. Mr. Vincent, the Commissioner, who has made all these arrangements, will with his deputy be out at five o'clock this morning. Of course the most anxious time for the authorities will be after the mid-day prayers when the slaughter of animals will take place.

In addition to these very complete arrangements, it has been deemed necessary to ask the military authorities to furnish guards of European soldiers. Two hundred and thirty men have been told off for the purpose, and by five o'clock, this morning, they will be stationed at the following places—the Crawford Markets, the Jumma Musjid, Pydhownie, Null Bazaar, Oondria Street, Cammatipura, Muddunpura, Khala Chowki Road, Phool Gully, Falkland Road, and the corner of the County Jail. A squadron of the Bombay Lancers will also patrol the streets, making two hundred and sixty soldiers in all. The idea of having all the men in garrison on duty has been abandoned, but provision has been made to enable the troops to be called out at very short notice should the course of events render such a proceeding necessary. This is, however, a very unlikely contingency, as all indications point to the preservation of the peace.

The Bakr-i-Eed festival which is widely observed throughout India, coincides with that day in the ceremonies of the Meccan pilgrimage on which the victims are slaughtered at Mina. It is said to be held in honour of Abraham's intending to offer up Ismail, who, the Mahomedans aver, was chosen as the offering to the Almighty, and not Isaac, grounding their assertions on traditions which they deem conclusive evidence on the subject. The offering thus made is annually commemorated by the sacrifice of animals, such as camels, cows, sheep, goats, kids or lambs, according to each person's means. Thus is answered the double purpose of honouring the memory of Abraham and Ismail and of supplying food. The followers of Mahomed believe that the entrance to paradise is guarded by a bridge, Pul-i-Sirat, as narrow as a scythe, affording a precarious and unstable footing. To enable them, therefore, to pass without danger, they believe that the animals they have sacrificed at the "Eed" will be present to lend their aid in helping them over with lightning celerity. This festival, called by the Arabs, Id-ul-Zoha, day of sacrifice, and the Id-ul-Fitr, are the two great festivals of the followers of Islam. It is said that at first A. H. I. Muhammad kept the Ashur or Jewish fast of the Atonement on the 10th day of the 7th month, but subsequently his relations with the Jews being altered, he substituted for it the Id-ul-Zoha, grounded on the ceremonies then current at Mukkah, and on the 12th of Zil Hijjah he sacrificed two fatted sucking kids with budding horns—the one for his followers and the other for himself and his family. The tenets of Abu Hanifah who is followed by the great majority of Indian Mahomedans enjoin the punctual observance of sacrifice at this festival as an obligatory duty, (although it is not expressly ordained in the Koran) by all who have means sufficient to perform it. The same rule, which is recognized by all schools of Mahomedan law, declares that while the minimum obligatory offering for each free adult Muslim is a sheep or goat, the offering of a camel, bullock, or cow, or buffalo is equivalent to seven sheep, or goats, and thus by such single offering seven persons can participate in the sacrifice. Therefore, it is the general practice of Indian Mussulmans to sacrifice horned cattle at the "Eed of sacrifices." Except in the Punjab, the sacrifiere is usually performed in the courtyard of the sacrifice's house. In Municipal towns the Municipal laws relating to the regulation of slaughter-houses do not apply to the act of sacrifice, inasmuch as the animal is not slaughtered for sale, and the place is not ordinarily used as a slaughter-house. In a recent despatch to the Secretary of State the Government of India thus described the state of feeling sacrifices under such circumstances evoked. "Where the houses of Hindus and Mahomedans are intermixed the yearly sacrifice is liable to cause much offence to Hindus, and quarrels on the subject have always been common. In many towns, however, a *modus vivendi* has been arrived at, and documents exist on record in some district offices showing the places where sacrifice is customary, and for this reason not to be objected to by the Hindu party. In many others objections have not been raised because certain quarters are entirely or almost entirely peopled by Mussalmans. In rural villages the enforcement of control in this connection is much more difficult than in towns owing to the extent of the country and the paucity of the police."

A prominent member of the Hindu community, in the course of a conversation with a representative of this journal, last night said: "I think the precautions that are being taken are needlessly elaborate. It is not as if the Bakr-i-Eed was a festival of rare occurrence—it comes round every year, and Hindus are therefore prepared to expect it. We always advise our people to keep away from the neighbourhood of Mahomedan houses until after the sacrifices are over. This is usually done, and in the evening salaams are exchanged between us. There would be a little more ground for apprehension if a Hindu festival fell on the same day, but fortunately this is not the case. I have talked with many business men, both Hindus and Mahomedans, and also with many people of low caste, and I have heard scarcely any one express a fear of disorder."

THE COAL COOLIES' STRIKE AT PORT SAID.

From the scant particulars received up to the present regarding the strike of the Port Said coal coolies, writes a correspondent, it is impossible to form an accurate opinion of the extent of the inconvenience that may be caused by it to shipping passing through the Suez Canal. Port Said as a coaling station, where supplies are speedily put on board outward and homeward bound steamers, at any hour of the day or night, has become of so much importance in this respect, that any interruption in the coaling operations is sure to have serious effect on vessels passing through the Canal, especially the mail-steamers of various nationalities, nearly all of which take fresh supplies there. During the latter months of the year 1882, when the effects of the bombardment of Alexandria and following events had unsettled the country, Port Said coal merchants and steam-ship agents, found themselves confronted by difficulties apparently similar to those at present existing. The Arab population of Port Said at this time had not come up to the numbers that lived there prior to the complications, which resulted in Arabi's deportment, and the limited coolie element, whose principal occupation was in the coal trade, seized the opportunity of demanding more wages, which it was said, emanated through the Egyptian Government officials insisting on exacting from the Sheikhs an amount of "bakshish" far beyond what was within their power to pay. Representations from the European officials and residents were made to the acting Governor of the place, an Egyptian, but no satisfaction could be obtained. Mail and other steamers passing through the Canal had to take in by their own crews the necessary supplies of coal to carry them to the next coaling port, and matters were drifting from bad to worse, when the principal coal and steamer agents of Port Said, made arrangements by which men were collected in Alexandria and under promise of not less than two shillings per day, for each man who worked, and a stated sum of money for every ton of coal put on board a vessel—some 750 to 800 men, principally Greeks, Maltese, and Levantines, most of them of the lowest class, were shipped to Port Said, by instalments of 150 to 300 by the Austrian Lloyd, Italian, and other coast lines, their deck passages being paid by the coal companies. The first or second day's work at Port Said was more than sufficient to satisfy most of these new importations. Coaling did not suit them as well as drinking and smoking and plundering shops, dwellings, and the like. The last shipment of them had hardly left Alexandria when instructions were wired to stop the men as the strike was at an end. Information afterwards received, showed that Port Said had become unsafe, the importations from Alexandria were beyond control of the local authorities of Port Said. Houses, shops, magazines, &c., were being looted by the men, and so strong was public pressure both from European and Native residents at Port Said, that the higher Egyptian authorities had to yield their point, and compel the Arab coal coolies to resume work on the old terms. The men brought from Alexandria were packed off, anywhere out of Port Said, as speedily as possible, and the lesson thus taught seems to have lasted till now.

NOTES FROM PANCHGANI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

The rain having set in here, this delightful hill station is filled with visitors from Mahableshwar, who have taken up their residence here temporarily. I fancy, however, they will be leaving by the end of the month, but they will not be missed. On the contrary, their exit will be appreciated as prices will then drop. At present the market is a bit high, and it is curious to see how the natives here try to take in a visitor. Strawberries and raspberries are plentiful, and one man, thinking he would make a good bargain, stated that they were sold at the rate of one anna a dozen, but having mistaken his customer, he soon changed his tone, and sold the fruit at that rate per pound. The table-land which is the morning and evening resort is always full of pedestrians. Scarlet jackets with flashing blue sashes and overcoats of all shapes and patterns are seen on that elevated square. Groups of ladies and gentlemen are found on the various quarters of that place trying to play golf, and the most amusing attempts are made to reach the table-land only for the sake of handling the golf stick and for a talk with the ladies. It is very interesting to see the march up the hill of a morning and in the afternoon, and those who think this is a dull place may be recommended to join the golf club. Tennis-courts do exist here and the best of all is to see some of the sour faces and the la-di-da style that one puts on. Even with all this, there is no doubt that Panchgani is a lovely spot. In another ten years, it will be more thickly populated, and there will be many more permanent residents than at present. The railway, it is stated, will soon run to Wai, and the tonga route will in that case be only ten miles, a matter of two hours' run. The roads here are made of red mud, and the houses are built out of that material and stones, but the cottages are very comfortable and fully furnished. The bazaar needs putting in order, and some kind of a decent market should be built where all the vendors could sit and sell their goods. With a proper market and a good supply of articles, this place will be one of the most charming resorts of the season. There seems to be a great deal of scope here for an enterprising shopkeeper, provided, of course, he does not charge cent. per cent. profit, and is satisfied with a reasonable price on articles which would sell nicely and be appreciated. The rumour prevalent as to the existence of cholera is not quite true; there were a couple of cases due to the people coming up from Wai. It appears that the cleaning of the bathing ghats at Wai caused cholera. Wai is a pretty place, and the temples there look very nice, and is well populated. There is a travellers' bungalow there, and visitors en route here can stop and have what they need. One would scarcely have thought some ten years ago, that there would be an hotel here, but at present there are two and a library also. I daresay soon we shall be having billiard saloons and concert halls, but whether they will be patronised or not is a question. Even now a concert could be organised in five minutes, but who is to do it, and with what purpose? Echo would answer "try elsewhere." The roads here are very clean, and the water contains iron, a splendid tonic for a debilitated person, but why some people look yellowish here I don't know. I wonder if they have jaundice, or what can it be? It is certainly not due to the place, for a number of people look nice and rosy. The atmosphere is very bracing, and a couple or three months' stay would do a world of good, only the tongawallas must be allowed to carry one's luggage up here instead of it being sent up by cart. Of course, the excess can be charged for, but why 50lbs. only is allowed in a tonga I cannot understand, if it is not to overtire the horses, donkeys, and mules. What kind of animals must they be at Simla where they carry two maunds straight away and sometimes more. The regulations in this respect need amending and the sooner the better.

THE MONSOON.

The P. S. Warrigal, under the command of Captain J. E. Ilbery, which arrived in harbour on the 13th instant, from Sydney, reports having encountered more or less bad weather since leaving Sydney, except a few days in S. E. Trades.—The s. s. Baroda, which arrived here on the 13th instant, from Hamburg and Antwerp, reports having experienced fresh monsoon.—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Bezwada came in yesterday, from Calcutta, under the command of Captain R. P. Parkman. She experienced S.-W. monsoon.

A large gold mohur tree, in the compound of Ismail Beg Mahomed, on the Mahim Bazar Road, was blown down, on Wednesday afternoon, by a gust of wind.

There is every likelihood of Nawab Vikar-ul-Umra being confirmed as permanent Minister. The Nizam returned on the 13th, and the question will probably be settled in the Bakri-Eed durbar.

Mr. J. A. Jones, Sanitary Engineer to the Government of Madras, who is now in England on furlough, is engaged in revising his Manual for Municipal and District Boards. This book has been out of print for some considerable time. It is much in demand, and a reprint is very much wanted. The new edition will be much enlarged and improved.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Dr. Morrison, who arrived lately in Rangoonf, after a solitary journey from Chungking, has certainly performed one of the most remarkable feats of travel of which we have any knowledge. Dr. Morrison travelled alone and without arms, and was received by the Chinese everywhere with the utmost kindness. He reached Tungcheun, in Yunnan, on the 7th April, and thence despatched a letter to Shanghai which found its way safely to its destination. Dr. Morrison wrote:—"I did the fourteen stages to Chautung in eleven days, and waiting there one day, I started for Tungcheun, and compassed the five days' stages in three and a bit. So far I have come very quickly. Chungking to Suifu, 230 miles, of which I rode 33 miles, chair 20 miles, boat 40 miles, and walked 137 miles; Suifu to Laowatan, 145 miles, chair 32 miles, walked 113 miles; Laowatan to Chautung, 145 miles, chair 43 miles, walked 102 miles; Chautung to Tungcheun, 110 miles, rode 30 miles, walked 80 miles. Everyone treats me very well." Dr. Morrison, who is an old Edinburgh graduate, will probably pay a flying visit to India.

A series of unusually valuable reports was received, this year, from the Rev. Mr. Shawe, Superintendent of the Leh Observatory. The winter in this district appears to have been quite unprecedented. From the 1st of November to the 15th of March the snowfall at Leh exceeded three times the average of all years since 1885. In January the falls were unusually extensive, and were even heavier to the south and south-west than in Leh itself. All the higher passes were closed, and the Zoji pass on the Kashmir road was very deep in snow. The Polo pass, sixty miles west of Leh and 13,000 feet high, was blocked towards the close of the month, an event which is believed to be of very rare occurrence. In February the whole of the Indus Valley as far as Shardo was under snow, and all the passes were blocked at the end of the month, the best known land-marks being covered. Reports from neighbouring valleys showed that the snow line had fallen below 8,000 feet, and that the area of snowfall was far beyond the average. The reports received from the Rev. Mr. Shawe appear to have been highly valuable to Mr. Elliott in preparing his monsoon forecast.

The Secretary of State in accordance with his promise has now revised the rate for the conversion of the British soldiers' pay in India. He has fixed fourteen pence farthing as the rate for the quarter ending June 30; or a penny better than the official rate which has hitherto been ruling. The market rate of exchange on April 1st was just below fourteen pence, and it has sunk much lower since, so that the Home authorities have only been grudgingly generous after all; still something has been gained, and the receipt of back pay will bring a comfortable sensation to the soldier.

A Native correspondent says:—On Tuesday, the 29th May last, a *sabha* of distinguished pandits of Benares assembled at the Maharajah of Benares's house and decided by an elaborate reference to sacred and religious books, that the Budh Gya temple belongs to the Mohunt and is a Hindu temple of Budhadeva. The ninth incarnation of Vishnu Mahabodhi and Bodhidrama are holy objects of Hindu worship. His Highness contradicted and denied his rumoured sympathy with opponents and has given acquiescence in this decision. The reason why the Hindu Mohunt of the temple of Budh Gya disallowed the Buddhist priests to set up an image of Buddha in the temple, was, we are informed by a Hindu gentleman, who knows the facts, that his advisers came to the conclusion that the fact of the Mohunt complying with the wishes of the Buddhist priests would go against him in the decision of the question, whether the temple was considered so sacred by the Hindus as to justify its control to be continued to be exercised by the Hindu Mohunt. The Mohunt is anxious to establish his legal claim to the temple on several grounds, one of which is that the Hindus consider the shrine as one of their most cherished places for pilgrimage.

We cannot say what were the exact "grievances" which Moulvi Rafi-ud-din Ahmed, on behalf of Indian pilgrims to Mecca, has been representing to the Secretary of State, observes the *Pioneer*; but it is notorious that the thousands of Mahomedans who make the Haj have to undergo severe privations in their march from Jeddah to the Sacred City. It is equally notorious the Turkish Government do not carry out the sanitary measures necessary to prevent epidemic disease on the route and in Mecca itself, and a considerable proportion of the pilgrims never return to their homes. The sea-voyage from Indian ports and the return journey are now performed under good conditions, any overcrowding of the steamers being promptly taken notice of by the British authorities. Occasionally, no doubt, something goes wrong, but on the whole the travellers are well looked after. They may be said to be, practically, personally conducted to Jeddah, as tickets for that port can be bought all over India; and the stranger from far Samarkand and the wilds of Central Asia finds his way made smooth once he reaches the Indian railway system. In the old days the pilgrims usually arrived at Mecca so worn out and emaciated that they could not withstand the ravages of disease; they were content to die, if only they had reached the end of their journey, and their families mourned them as true Believers who had laid down their lives in the fulfilment of their religious obligations. When it is remembered that Mecca is visited annually by many thousands of Mahomedans from Africa, the Turkish Empire, Afghanistan, Central Asia, India, and the Further East, it is surprising that the loss of life is not larger than the reports show it to be. They are crowded together in serais or live in the open air amid most insanitary surroundings, and disease must inevitably make its appearance amongst them. They are subject, too, to ill-treatment by the Bedouins who regard them as convenient subjects for extortion; while, it is to be feared, the Turkish officials harass them in characteristic Eastern fashion. The behaviour of the pilgrims, as a rule, is remarkable; they submit to oppression and bullying with the meekness which comes from certain forms of religious exaltation, and they never attempt to take the law into their own hands. Surely, then, they deserve better consideration than is accorded to them during the land journey.

This question of the Mecca pilgrims is another proof that England is a great Mahomedan Power, continues our contemporary. Moulvi Rafi-ud-din and those whom he represents know probably that appeals to the Sultan for help would be of little avail. The officials at Constantinople would block his way, and he would gain little by representing grievances to them. They might be liberal with promises, but the Hedjiz is an outlying Province where the local Governor has full power, and there is no system of direct supervision under which reforms could be assured if they were sanctioned. The British Government, on the other hand, is given to keeping promises once made, and Mahomedans recognise how great is its power outside the limits of the Empire proper. In this connection it may be pointed out that one way of increasing our prestige among the tribesmen who are coming under our influence on the North-West frontier from the Hindu Kush to the Helmand is to announce to them that they will enjoy the full benefits of British protection in their pilgrimages to Mecca. They are ignorant and fanatical, and many of them hate the white man as a kafir, not knowing how tolerant is the Government of India to all religions and how it protects each and every creed in the exercise of its rights. Our Political Officers might make known in Chitral, the Indus Kohistan, Swat, Boneyr, Bajour, Waziristan, and, in short, throughout the whole borderland that the Government are anxious to facilitate the journey of pious Mahomedans to Mecca, and that all who embark upon it will travel as British subjects. This may seem a roundabout way of confirming our influence over the tribesmen, but in truth it is not so. The Mahomedan is easily affected by consideration shown to his religious feelings, and the pilgrims who go on the Haj cannot fail to be impressed by the solicitation shown for their welfare. The experiment above indicated is worth a trial at all events, and no difficulties are likely to arise in carrying it out.

The papers in connection with the Raichur Doab gold lease have been sent home.

DEFAMATION OF AN OPIUM FARMER IN THE *BOMBAY GUARDIAN*.

Mr. Sanders-Slater, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, resumed the hearing of the case, in which Mr. Alfred S. Dyer, printer and publisher of the *Bombay Guardian*, stood charged with publishing in his newspaper, dated the 20th January last, an article containing certain false and malicious statements calculated to harm the reputation of Damji Lukhmichand, manager to Jadowji Khodidas, licensed opium farmer for the town of Bombay. Mr. Rustom K. R. Kama appeared for the prosecution, while the accused conducted his defence in person.

Mr. Prautch, being further cross-examined by Mr. Kama, said he supposed that before publication the defendant had read the article in question. Defendant had put several questions to the witness but nothing was asked regarding the witnesses alluded to in the article. Witness was asked by the defendant to verify the facts of the article. Witness told Mr. Dyer he had been to Mahim. He also told him about his interview with Mr. Campbell but not about the interview with Mr. Rustom. He did not think he told him that Mr. Rustom had taken him to Mr. Campbell, nor did he think he told the defendant that Mr. Rustom had offered to catch the complainant if he had been guilty of any illegal act. Mr. Dyer was the proprietor of the *Bombay Guardian*. He did not know if any profits were made on the sale of the paper, neither did he know anything about its internal management. Witness did not live with defendant, but lived at Thanna.

Being re-examined by defendant witness said that he judged Mr. Dyer was the proprietor of the paper by the "tail-piece," where it was mentioned he was the printer and publisher. During the conversation with defendant witness thought the principal subject was the evasion of law with regard to the unlicensed opium clubs.

Mr. Kama pointed out that a declaration had been filed by defendant to the effect that he was the proprietor of the paper.

Defendant replied that through an oversight he had omitted to alter the declaration, for the press had been in the hands of the trustees who conducted the paper for philanthropic purposes. In the returns to the Secretariat and in his income-tax return he had clearly shown that it was so. He would take an early opportunity to correct the declaration before the Court.

The case for the defence having been closed Mr. Kama in finally replying said that no evidence had been called to substantiate the charge made in the article against the complainant. Men like accused who called themselves moralists should know that a man's reputation was very dear to him, and that they were not justified in stating anything against anybody without good grounds. The accused was given an opportunity to tender an apology, but had declined to do so, preferring to ventilate their anti-opium fads at the expense of complainant in the police court rather than in the columns of their paper or by other means. Mr. Kama finally asked his Worship to adequately punish the accused for the offence.

The Magistrate took time to consider the judgment, intimating that the case against Mr. Hudson would be proceeded with on Saturday.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Peninsular, Captain A. C Loggin, will sail to-day, for London and Brindisi, with the English Mails and the following passengers:—

For London.

Aslett, Capt W C
Aitken, Mr G C
Alexander, Lieut
Bricoe, Mr and Mrs
Butler, Capt H H
Butcher, Mr E H
Bell, Mr and Mrs R, and 3 children
Cunnigham, Mr and Mrs and two infants
Cuming, Mr
Croy, Mr
Crooke, Lieut C D P
Cottrell, Mr H A
Dryden, Miss
Eaustin, Col
Erskine, Mr
Gould, Mr H J
Gardner, Lieut-Col R
Gardner, Mr
Green, Mr W B
Green, Mrs
Gyn, Mrs
Hallum, Mr E H
Houghton, Mr H A
Houghton, Mrs
Herford, Mr
Hamilton, Mr
Hickson, Mr J A
Jackson, Mrs Chas
Kellet, Major R O
Leslie, Mr
Lane, Mrs and Miss C T
Lechler, Mrs and child
Leask, Mr and Mrs, child and infant
Lilley, Mr J E
Mallett, Mrs and 2 infants
Maitland, Surg-Maj C B
Muir, Mrs child and infant
Park, Major and Mrs C W
Pilcher, Lieut R E
Prideaux, Mrs
Probyn, Lieut
Peters, Mr John
Roberts, Sergt
Sinclair, Mr W F
Smith, Mr A A
Stevenson, Lieut
Sullivan, Mr A H
Smith, Mr H
Turner, Mr and Mrs Montague
Theiluson, Capt A W
Vithalas, Mr
Wood, Mr S G
Wybrow, Mr G D
Wilson, Capt C E W
Wingate, Mr
Whyte, Mr James
Whyte, Mr
Whitehead, Mr W
Wood, Mr A H

For Brindisi.

Baker, Dr
Campbell, Col W M
Fullerton, Dr
Finland, Lieut A
Grant Dr A E
Grant, Mrs infant and ayah
Hamilton, Mr
Holton, Revd E P
McAlister, Mr
McTurner, Mr and Mrs
Nicholson, Mr R
Priest, Mr C W
Sheperd, Mr J A
Stutz, Mr
Wallis, Mr
Wynne, Mr T R

For Gibraltar.

Gaspar, Mr P A R
Palha, Mr S V M G
Palha, Mr I M G

For Port Said,—Caron, Revd J

For Aden.

Hanby, Mr H
Wise, Mr C B

The following passengers have been engaged:—

Per s s Assam, Capt T Leigh, 22nd June 1894.

For London.—Mr and Mrs A H Anthony and 2 children; Col G C Sartorius; Mr J Cook; Mr Grieves; Mr W Marsh; Mr D J Macpherson; Mr Dinshaw M Dustoor; Mr K Muttonjee; Mr A Prufomed; and Mr MacAlpine.

For Brindisi.—Lieut R P Molesworth; and Mrs Syler.

Per s s Ganges, Captain G W Atkinson, 29th June, 1894.

For London.—Mr and Mrs Horace Bell; Rev J W Cassels; Mr and Mrs Ashdown and 2 children; Mr C T R Scovell; Mr A B Jackson; Capt C Haynes; Mr H H Dewick; Mrs Penny; Rev F E Jeffrey; Mrs Jeffrey and 2 infts; Mr J M McLaughlin; Mrs McLaughlin; Lieut E W R Paul; Mr A E Cochene; Mr Ross M Logan; Mr J Coates; and Capt A Adge.

For Brindisi.—Mr A J Bromley; Major H D Fanshawe; Mr W Fiddian; Mr Flovin; Miss Heath; Mr A J Grant; Mrs Rooke and infant; and Mrs Cummins.

For Aden.—Major Hicks.

Per s s Siam, Captain H Weighell, 6th July, 1894.

For London—Mr G B Partridge; Rev and Mrs Gilbertson; Mr J P Wilteblood; Mr F O Dryer; Mr W Chase; Col C Strahan; Rev J Heron; Mr J Young; Mr and Mrs J A Dalton; Mr Lewis; Dr Souter Robinson.

For Brindisi.—Mr C L Harvey.

Per s s Sutlej, Captain W D G Worcester, 13th July, 1894.

For London—Mr J H Gwynne; Colonel C T Lane; Surg-Capt H S Peeke; Mr Walsteucroft; Mr and Mrs Middleton; Mr H G Richardson; Mr and Mrs F D Cunningham; Major H Read; Mr W A M Duncan; Col A C Toker, Hon F Allen; Mr Ward; Mr Cummins; Mr Wallach; Lieut Chitty; Mr F L Cumming; Mr J Pratt; Mrs L Johnson, Mr H C Shindan; Major Anderson; Mr J Knox Wight; Mr Phelon; Lieut Ricketts; Mr Mitchell; Miss Mitch ll; Mrs A F Gordon; Mr J H A Ivens; Mr C P Bird; Mr W Jenkins; Mr Day; Lieut Waterfield; Mr and Mrs C Hill; Mrs Hill's Sister; Mr Greenall; Mr C A Radice; Mr S P Tates; and Capt Arwood.

For Brindisi.—Mr W E Meare.

Per s s Assam, Captain T F Creery, 20th July, 1894.

For London.—Surg-Major C Henderson; Mr Saunders; Mr A C Hankin; Rev W B Handford; Mr R Maconachie; Capt T Jermyn; Surg-Col G Thomson; Lieut-Col C A Mercer; Mr and Mrs S H Butler; Lieut C H Davies; Mr H N Wright; and Capt H Mallen.

For Brindisi.—Mr H Kenyon; and Capt F G R Ostrehan.

Per s. s Oriental, Captain L H Moule, 27th July, 1894.

For London.—Captain Birch; Mr Frank Muir; Mr F L O'Callaghan; Mr and Mrs Duncan and child; Mr D Calman; Capt A E Leslie; Mr T D Mackenzie; Mr J Denman; Major C R Hoskyn; Mr P C Lyon; Major Hobday; Mr C E Stotherd; Lieut E Brandreth; Mr Briggs; Mr W B Wright; Mrs K Adams; Mr C A Smith; Mr E B Harris; Mr W Symes; Dr Moriarty; Mr J G Hylass; Major G Henriques; Mr Mallet; Col D M Campbell; Mr C H Maskie; Maj C W Macdonald; Mr and Mrs H J A Bowden and Mr C A Leggatt.

For Brindisi.—Col E A Ellis; Lieut R F Knox; Capt W L Conran; Surg-Capt F D Thomson; Maj-Genl R Blundell-Hollinghead-Blundell; Capt F A Blyth, and Mr and Mrs George Cotton.

Per s s Siam, Captain H Weighell, 3rd August, 1894.

For London—Mr W H L Impey; Capt A Barrett, and Lieut Hon C J Bruce.

For Brindisi.—Mr W M Young; Mr J R Rawlins; Major J W Hough; Mr C May Arnold; and Mrs Arnold.

Per s s Shannon, Captain E Crew, 10th August, 1894.

For London—Col J E Sandeman; Surg-Col J McConaghy; Mr W Egerton; Mr H S Lawrence; and Mrs Spencer child infant and ayah.

For Brindisi—Mr E R Henry; Lieut J R Hill; Mr R F Young; and Capt Leybourn.

Per s s Assam, Captain T Leigh, 17th August, 1894.

For London—Mr H A Acworth; Major J Burn Murdock; Mr E A Lugard; Miss Lugard; Mr G C Walker; and Mr Justice Rampini.

Per s s Hydaspes, Captain J L Parfitt, 24th August, 1894.

For London—Lieut H T Thacker.

Per s s Clyde, Captain C F Presron, 31st August, 1894.

Major W S Hewett.

At Lahore cloudy skies that seemed to promise rain gave only dust and sultry nights, until Sunday, when a prolonged storm of wind reduced the temperature a good deal. These strong winds and cloudy skies are, we imagine, not so much forerunners of the monsoon, as a diversion of the monsoon wind across the Arabian Sea and Rajputana. The extremely dry atmosphere over this part of India appears to absorb all the moisture brought by the winds; but they are no doubt preparing the way for the advent of the monsoon which has now really broken on the West Coast; and there seems no reason to apprehend that it will not be both punctual and plentiful in the Punjab and North-Western India generally. According to latest accounts to hand the Meteorological authorities are less sanguine; but, as regards the Punjab, the meteorological predictions have generally been illusory of late years.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held, yesterday afternoon, Mr. Abdulla M. Dharamsi presiding. There were also present:—Messrs. Anandrao Narayen Vasudeo, Ardasir Dadabhai Mody, Ardasir Framji Unwalla, Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Bhaishanker Nanabhai, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Mr. Bomanjee Pestonjee Master, the Hon'ble Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, Messrs. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Cowasji Pestonji, T. W. Cuffe, Dominic A. D'Monte, Dinsha Bamanji Master, Dinsha Edulji Wacha, Rao Saheb Elappa Balaram, Messrs. Farduoji Nasarwanji Bisni, Fazulbhai Jumabhai Lalji, Govardhandas Goculdas Tejpal, W. R. Hamilton, H. T. B. Hargrave, W. C. Hughes, Hurkisondas Narrot

live stock of the fire-brigade department, being the book value of one horse that died, on the 5th February, 1894.

Mr. Kursondas Chabildas remarked that some officer must certify that those animals had actually died. There ought to be some death certificate.

Dr. Cowasji replied that the carcases of the bullocks might be brought before the Corporation. (Laughter.)

The necessary sanction was then given.

WRITING OFF OF THE UNSERVICEABLE STORES.

The Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal moved that the report of the sub-committee of the Standing Committee on the past and present systems of writing off of unserviceable and other stores be approved and adopted, and that sanction be given to be writing off of Rs. 1,04,540-4-0, being the book loss on the sale by auction and other, wise of unserviceable and other stores as per summary given in the report. In support of the resolution Mr. Javerilal remarked that according to the old practice no amount was ever written off by the Corporation for the depreciation on account of the unserviceable stores. Though not being written off every year the amount of the depreciation of stock ran up to such a high figure as a lakh of rupees. But now the depreciation of stock would be written off every year, and the Corporation would be in a position to see their exact position with regard to their stock.

Mr. K. M. Shroff, in seconding the resolution, remarked that the removal of the Municipal offices from the old building into the new one necessitated the selling of old furniture and the sale proceeds being much less than the cost price it swelled the figure of depreciation, besides a large stock belonging to the fire-brigade which was deemed unserviceable, and more than thirty thousand rupees were written off on that account. Another large sum was written off in respect to the dead stock purchased for the Tansa Water Works.

Mr. Wacha remarked that every year at the time of the consideration of budget estimates he systematically opposed the system of the Corporation, and urged the necessity of framing rules on the basis of those of the Government system.

Mr. Javerilal's motion was then carried.

LOSS BY EXCHANGE.

Dr. Cowasji moved that, as applied for by the Commissioner and recommended by the Standing Committee, sanction be given to the purchase of a steam economiser for Love Grove Pumping Station, at £299, and to the payment of Rs. 624-15-4 additional, being difference between the rate of exchange when the contract was let 1s. 3d., and that of this day's figures, namely, 1s. 5-8d., to be met from savings in the grant for new works at Love Grove.

The motion being put to the vote was carried.

THE PAREL SEWERAGE.

Captain Walshe proposed that, as applied for by the Commissioner, in his letter to the Secretary, sanction be given to the carrying out of the sewerage of that part of the Parel sewerage district which could be dealt with on the gravitation system, and in which pipe sewers had not already been laid, at an estimated cost, with 15 per cent. contingencies, of Rs. 81,620. The cost to be met from savings on former drainage loans, referred to in the Commissioner's letter, forming an available aggregate of Rs. 2,86,181-13-6.

Mr. G. Lund seconded the motion.

The Hon. Mr. Metha pointed out that the Corporation could not sanction any expenditure until it was recommended by the Standing Committee. He, therefore, moved as an amendment that the consideration of the plans and estimates of the sewerage of that part of Parel sewerage district be referred to the Standing Committee.

Dr. Bhalchandra seconded the amendment.

Captain Walshe withdrew his motion, and Mr. Mehta's amendment was carried.

PROPOSED WIDENING OF ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

In accordance with the notice of motion given by him, Dr. Furdoonji M. Bisni moved that the Municipal Commissioner's attention be drawn to the exceedingly narrow width of the Abdul Rehman Street, and that he might be requested to lay before the Corporation his scheme for widening and improving the same, even in certain parts of the city, if not extensively. In support of the motion he said that the street was very narrow. There were certain shops the footsteps of which should be removed or taken within the limits of the shops in order to widen the street. There was a wall near the Parsee Alai Bagh, which should be removed to improve the street. There were certain shops on the verandah of the ground-floor which could also be easily removed.

There being no seconder the motion fell to the ground.

NECESSITY OF THE SEWERAGE AT MAZAGON.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Pherozshah Mehta, it was resolved to forward to the Commissioner for report the following letter, dated 19th May, 1894, from the Bombay Port Trust, representing the urgent necessity for the early carrying out of the sewerage of Mazagon, especially with reference to the prevalence of sickness caused by the insanitary condition of the Kasara Basin :—

To the President, Municipal Corporation.

Sir,—The insanitary condition of the Kasara Basin has for years past been the subject of constant and serious complaints on the part of the Sanitary Commissioner, the Health Officer of the Port, and the Trustees, and recently the Superintendent of the P. & O. Company has written reporting the prevalence of sickness amongst the employes of the Company living in the adjoining building, which sickness is ascribed to the pestilential vapours arising from the Basin. Similar complaints have been received from the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation in the interests of their workmen employed in dealing with timber stored in the Basin. No improvement in the condition of the Basin is possible whilst the Municipal sewer discharges into it. The Trustees are informed that the nuisance cannot be dealt with independently of the general sewerage of Mazagon, estimates for which are likely soon to be submitted to the Corporation, and I am directed by the Trustees to represent to the Corporation the urgent necessity for the early undertaking of the scheme. I am to attach extracts from the reports of the Sanitary Commissioner and Health Officer of the Port, regarding the state of the Basin.—I have, &c.,

F. G. DUMAYNE, Secretary.

PROPOSED STORM-WATER DRAIN IN CRUICKSHANK ROAD.

The Committee considered the following letter to the Secretary, dated 1st May, 1894, from the Commissioner, on the subject of constructing a storm-water drain in Cruickshank Road at a cost of Rs. 27,073 :—

Bombay, 1st May, 1894.

To the Municipal Secretary.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward plan and estimate with report from the Drainage Engineer for a storm-water drain in Cruickshank Road, the necessity for which has been frequently pressed upon our attention of late years. I also enclose copy of a forwarding letter from the Executive Engineer which, besides the proposed work, deals with two others which have been sanctioned in the budget, and which I have ordered to be put in hand, viz., storm-water drains in Chamar Lane and Kalachowki Road. In my No. 17,788 of 29th November, 1893, I enumerated in detail various savings which have accrued on former drainage works, forming an available aggregate of Rs. 2,86,181-13-6, and recommended that this storm-water drain in Cruickshank Road costing, with 10 per cent. contingencies, Rs. 27,073, should be met from instead of being included in the budget. I understand that this proposal commended itself to the Standing Committee, and I beg to renew it. I have the honour to request sanction to the carrying out of this work as proposed.—I have, &c.,

H. A. ACWORTH, Commissioner.

Bombay, 30th March, 1894.

To the Executive Engineer.

Sir,—Referring to your No. 6,361, dated 5th August, 1893, I have the honour to forward herewith plans, sections, and estimate of the proposed storm-water drain in Cruickshank Road.

The storm-water drain proposed starts from the Fitzgerald lamp opposite the Money School, and is connected with the storm-water drain in Hornby Road, completed last year. The size of this drain has been calculated at a greatest rainfall of one inch per hour. The size of the drain at its commencement is 1'-6" × 1'-6" increasing in size at its junction with the Hornby Road storm-water drain 2' × 2'-3". The cost of this work is Rs. 27,073, and provides for all the necessary manholes and water gullies complete. I should point out that under the proposals of Mr. Walton for the storm-water drainage of the city, a main storm-water drain has been provided along Cruickshank Road to the harbour at a cost Rs. 3,10,000, and is 5' × 5' in size. But looking to the fact that a new storm-water drain has been constructed in a part of the Hornby Road, I am of opinion that this large drain for a great part of its length will be unnecessary, and all that will be necessary at a future date is to construct a large drain from the junction of the Hornby Road storm-water drain and the present old drain which discharges in the harbour at Grass Bunder.—I have, &c.,

C. C. JAMES, A.M.I.C.E., Drainage Engineer.

Bombay, 10th April, 1894.

To the Municipal Commissioner.

Sir,—With reference to your letter No. 9,350, dated 3rd August, 1893, I have the honour to report that in the current year's budget—(a) a sum of Rs. 7,813 is provided for improving and enlarging the existing storm-water drains in Chamar Lane ; (b) a further sum of Rs. 10,534 is provided for a storm-water drain along the portion of Kalachowky Road ; and (c) in the penultimate para. of the introductory remarks of the current year's budget, it is stated that on the recommendation of the Commissioner, the work of providing a storm-water drain in Cruickshank Road, at a cost of Rs. 27,073, was omitted from statement No. 13, and will be charged to savings in some other loans as suggested by the Commissioner.

The accompanying No. D. 9,507, of 30th March, 1894, and No. D 9,508, of 30th March, 1894, from the Drainage Engineer, and the plans and estimates accompanying them give all the necessary particulars regarding the works (a), (b), and (c) above referred to. The works (a) and (b) will prevent the flooding of Parel Road at two places, *viz.*, at its junction with Victoria Road and Chamar Lane, respectively. But it must be observed that the storm-water from Parel Road instead of passing on the east side, as proposed in the general surface drainage scheme prepared by Mr. Walton will be discharged into the sea on the west. The work (c) will deal with the flooding of Cruickshank Road. In Mr. Walton's scheme above referred to, a larger storm water drain is proposed along Cruickhank Road. But the drain now proposed to be constructed, though smaller than that proposed by him, runs in the direction originally intended. If, in future, its discharging capacity has to be increased it can be effected by adding to it or laying an extra pipe. In fact, the drain now proposed to be constructed will work in with the general scheme of surface drainage prepared by Mr. Walton. The general scheme has been prepared by Mr. Walton on the lines laid down by Mr. Baldwin Latham, but the Drainage Engineer informs me that this scheme requires considerable revision, and suggests that a small staff be appointed to thoroughly go into the question. It seems to me that the Special Drainage Engineer may be instructed to revise the project if the Commissioner thinks that it should be done now. In the works (a), (b), and (c), now under consideration, no trial pits have been taken along the sides of the proposed drains. It is assumed that one quarter of the total quantity of excavation will be in rock, except in the drain along Chamar Lane which does not provide for any rock excavation at all. —I have, &c.,

M. C. MURZBAN, Executive Engineer.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Mehta, it was resolved to forward the letter first to the Standing Committee.

THE LATE RIOTS IN BOMBAY.

The Corporation recorded the following letter to the Secretary, dated 10th May, 1894, from the Commissioner, forwarding, with reference to Corporation resolution dated 7th idem, (1), also copy of his report to Government, dated the 21st September, 1893 ; and (2), copy of letter to the Municipal Commissioner, from the late Brigadier-General Budgen, from which the Commissioner read extracts at the meeting of the Corporation on the 11th September, 1893.

The correspondence was as follows :—

My dear Acworth,—I am of opinion that it was of great importance to have transit for the troops during the late riots. Many of the detachments had long distances to go, say, from Colaba to Gas Works and several stations on Parel Road, nearly as far to Girgaum and Charni Road, to Malabar Hill, Cumballa Hill, Hornby Vellard, &c., &c., &c., and if they had had to march those distances in the sultry and wet weather we were then having, I am certain it would have impaired their efficiency if required to act at once, and not only at the time but afterwards, through probable sickness. Fancy, men after marching five or six miles soaked through with perspitation, and wet through from rain, having to remain for twenty-four hours at a post, and many of them constantly on the move during that time. As it is, the troops had hard enough work, and for many days only got one day off to one day on. Many of them, moreover, were footsore from constantly moving about. I may here mention that from Colaba barracks to Pydownie Police Station, the nearest station is four miles. I may also say that the train was only used for the longer distances. As regards the shelter sheds they were absolutely necessary. It was all very well for the first day or two, when we had to put up with what we could get, but, after things got settled down a bit, I enquired about shelter, and found that sheds were being put up, otherwise I could not have permitted the troops to occupy several of the posts. It would have been inhuman to have kept men for twenty-four hours exposed to sun and heavy rain without shelter of some sort. You can quote what I have said in this, on any occasion you think necessary.—Yours sincerely.

W. T. BUDGEN.

To G. C. Whitworth, Esquire, Secretary to Government, Judicial Department.

Sir,—The Police Commissioner has been good enough to supply me with a copy of his report No. 5535—6 R, of 9th instant, on the recent riots, and I venture in connection with this subject to submit to Government, for such notice as they deem them to deserve, the good services of certain officers belonging to the Municipality. His Excellency the Governor was, far as I recollect, informed in a telegram from the General Commanding, despatched during the night of 12th-13th of August, that the "Health Department was paralysed." His Excellency was good enough, thereupon, to telegraph to me offering me assistance, to which I replied to the effect that the men were quite willing to work, but were terrorized by the rioters. On Saturday 12th and Sunday 13th, the state of the city was or was becoming very serious owing to the inability of either sweepers or scavengers to perform their duty. Even on Malabar Hill almost no service was done by Municipal swee pers on 12th, while in most other parts of the city the usual sweeper service was totally absent, and from Friday evening 11th, to Sunday morning 13th, no scavenging whatsoever was done anywhere. What this means in a city which is almost entirely dependent on halalkhores for the removal of its nightsoil to the sewers, and from the streets of which at this time of year over 850 tons of refuse are daily removed by cart, may be without difficulty imagined. On Sunday 13th, there was an impurity in the air which was distinctly perceptible, almost everywhere, and had the Health Department been unable for a day or two longer to resume its labours, the health of the city would almost certainly have been affected. I may add to this that the disturbances which occurred on Saturday 12th, at Mahalaxmi and Worli, in which the Hindus attacked Mahomedans and damaged or tried to damage their mosques, threatened to interfere with the pumping arrangements at Love Grove. Most of the firemen, fitters, &c., are Mahomedans, and they were so terrified that it was only with great difficulty that they were kept to work by Mr. Hewett, the Head Engineer, and I think it reflects great credit on him that he managed to keep the engines running without a single stoppage, which he would have not been able to do if he had not himself, armed with a revolver, escorted the men to and from their work. On the evening of Sunday 13th, a guard was, at my request, detached to protect the pumping stations, a service at first performed by Blue Jackets, but afterwards, I believe, by men of the Volunteer Rifles to whom I am much indebted, for, had the pumping been stopped even for an hour, the result would have been to flood many parts of the city with sewage. The work of afternoon scavenging was begun as usual at about 1-30 p.m., on Friday 11th. Outside the area of the riots the work was done, but the men with their carts were in many instances unable to get back to their stables. Within the affected area the work of collecting refuse was to some extent carried out, but the carts were unable to get through to the flats. I must particularly commend the behaviour of Inspector De Souza, of C. Ward, who sent out his carts through the affected area, himself doing all he could to get the work done, and inducing his men to work in Umarkhadi and the streets south of it, under circumstances of great difficulty and danger. It was not found possible to get the carts through to the flats, and the men took them to their stables in Null Bazaar from whence they were unable to emerge till next day. Mr. De Souza with his Sub-Inspector, Mr. Harris, made a gallant attempt to escort the men (low-caste Hindus) to their chawls, but was compelled to retire after being exposed so much ill-usage. Mr. Glover, Inspector, B. Ward, and Mr. Powell, Inspector, G. Ward, had similar experiences with variations of detail. Ins pector Hallums, in charge of the night branch, had a more arduous task than perhaps any other inspector. He began to muster his men, the drivers of night-soil and cess-pool carts all of them Mahomedans, and about 150 in number, at his stables in Kammatipura about 2 p.m. on Friday. At about 3 p.m. rioting began on the part of Mussalmans, and some time after, the Kamatis of the district rose. From that moment they held the upper hand in Kammatipura, and Mr. Hallums and his men were literally besieged until Sunday morning. They were surrounded by hundreds, probably thousands, of Kamatis who pelted and slung stones at them, and on several occasions tried to rush the doors of the stables which they were only prevented from doing by the firm and gallant front shown by Mr. Hallums and his Sub-Inspector, Mr. Mowforth, for the men were utterly cowed. On Sunday morning, ten of the men got across to their houses, which were just opposite, in the endeavour to get food, but they were attacked by Kamatis, and a fray ensued, which was stopped by a party of the 5th Native Infantry under an European officer. The men were afraid to turn out until the Monday morning, and during the entire interval they, as well as Mr. Hallums and Mr. Mowforth, were without food. If it had not been for the support and protection of their two European officers the probability is, that many of the men would have been killed. The rest would have dispersed, and the work of the night branch of the Health Department would have been brought to a dead-lock. The stables, under Mr. Inspector Powell (E. Ward) in 10th Street, Kammatipura, were, on Saturday, threatened by Mussalmans. Mr. Powell's men are all lowcaste Hindus. The rioters, however, were amenable to reason, and were persuaded to forego their intention on the iniquity of attacking men and an establishment belonging to "the Sirkar" being pointed out to them. On the same day his men were threatened with death by a Hindu mob unless they turned out and joined the rioters, and many were terrorized into turning out, but Mr. Powell (an old soldier, as are also Mr. Glover and Mr. Hallums) followed them, and with great danger to himself by the exercise of his personal influence and exertions got them all back to their stables again. Mr. Inspector Desmier, of D. Ward, had perhaps a less arduous task to perform than his colleagues, whose names I have given, but his stables were also threatened and he deserves particular mention for having, on Saturday, at the desire of the Special Magistrate at Mahaluxmi (Dr. Weir), escorted to the Arthur Road Hospital the corpse of a Mahomedan killed at Mahaluxmi, and which he detailed six of his men to carry. Arthur Road was in an exceedingly disturbed state, and the service was decidedly dangerous. I must not omit, in submitting these names to Government to mention those of two gentlemen, who deserve more credit than any of them—those of Dr. Weir, the Health Officer, and Mr. Leask, Assistant Health Officer. Both of these officers (the former having also the duties of a Special Magistrate to discharge) were continually, night and day, on the move to the different parts of the city where their duty lay, regardless of the disturbances, straining every nerve to protect their men, to re-establish confidence among them, and to get the work of the department resumed. If it had not been for the personal character and influence of the heads of the department and of their subordinates whom I have named, it is impossible to say to what lengths disorganization might have gone. The scavengers, sweepers, and drivers of the Health Department, though they can be turbulent at times, are a very nervous and timid set of men, and if they had not had confidence in their officers, and if their officers had not deserved such confidence, they would undoubtedly have deserted in large numbers. The consequence must have been a rise in the death-rate, for it is not possible, at short notice, to supply any large number of new men to the department, in which, though the wages are good, the duty is unpopular, and a large desertion must have resulted in a proportionate failure of service. It is needless that I should expatiate on the vital importance to a city, in which the whole of the work connected with privies and with scavenging is done by hand, of securing a continuity of efficiency on the part of the staff. Interests of such a critical and far-reaching character are dependent upon the competence of the officers of the Health Department, that I have thus ventured to think it desirable that some higher authority than the Municipal Commissioner should take notice of the extraordinary good service I have refe rred to in this report, in order that the officers themselves may feel that their work is adequately recognised, and that the whole department may realize that the same chance of recognition is open to them. I beg to submit to the consideration of his Excellency-in-Council, therefore, for such commendation as he may be pleased to bestow, the names of—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel T. S. Weir, Health Officer ; Mr. J. Leask, Assistant Health Officer ; Mr. T. Glover, Inspector ; Mr. A.G. Hallums, Inspector ; Mr. J. Powell, Inspector ; Mr. J. C. De Souza, Inspector ; Mr. J. M. Desmier, Inspector ; Mr. W. H. Harris, Sub-Inspector ; Mr. W. R. Mowforth, Sub-Inspector ; and Mr. B. H. Hewett, Head Engineer, Love Grove.—I have, &c.,

H. A. ACWORTH, Commissioner.

The Corporation then adjourned.

THE MAHABLESHWAR TEMPLE INCIDENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I would not trouble you on this subject were it not for the statement made by one of the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy's correspondents, whose letter appears in your yesterday's issue to the effect that some times the "guroos" of the temple take non-Hindus into the sanctuary surreptitiously for the sake of fees ; and that one of them is said to have been fined Rs. 10, last year, for this offence.

If there is a rule prohibiting non-Hindus entering the temple, it must be a recent one. In April, 1884, I visited the temple when I saw many Brahmins there belonging to the village, and also two or three groups of Hindu visitors. Two or three of the former volunteered to conduct me to the cow's mouth from which the Krishna issues. I followed one, who after I had removed my boots at a place he indicated, took me near it. (I do not now remember how near.) As, however, there was nothing remarkable to be seen, I came out of the temple, and was about to give my guide a present. But the number of Brahmins at the door of the building had increased, and one or two hinted that as I was connected with a Hindu Native State, I might give more than (they perhaps thought) I would. I sat on a boulder and chatted with the leading men, asking them whether they tilled the land, what the income of the temple was, &c., &c., and after having placed in their hands a sum, which satisfied them, I left. The next day, three of the temple Brahmins came to my bungalow with some fruit, called, I think, "jam," and after receiving a small present they left.

On my next visit to Mahableshwar I again received a visit, and a present of "jams" from two of my old friends.

In all this there was certainly nothing underhand on the part of any one ; and if any of the guroos acted contrary to any prohibition, the whole body of Brahmins present were offenders. If, however, a prohibition, such as Mr. Fazulbhoy's correspondent implies, has lately been issued, the public are not aware of it. Be this as it may, the poor man, Mr. Baig's conductor, must have got a heavy punishment for his cupidity, since small fines seem to have no effect upon these guroos.—Yours, &c.,

Poona, June 14. KAZI SHAHABUDIN.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN C. MOSS, 2nd Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment, has been appointed Adjutant of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps.

LIEUTENANT N. B. DUNSCOMBE, 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers, has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps in the Bombay Presidency.

Two years' furlough to Europe, on private affairs, has been granted to Captain T. Harrison, R. E., D. S. O., Company Commander, Bombay Sappers and Miners.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. B. STOPFORD, R.A., Assistant Adjutant-General on the Staff of the Bombay Army, has been permitted to resign his appointment from May 7.

LIEUTENANT ADAM THOMSON has been appointed Captain of the Poona Volunteer Rifle Corps, vice Captain F. W. Marriott, transferred to the Supernumerary List.

THE services of Surgeon-Captain J. L. T. Jones, M. B., Indian Medical Service, have been placed at the disposal of Government for employment in the Civil Department.

SUBJECT to her Majesty's approval Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel S. M. Salaman, M.D., Indian Medical Service, has been appointed Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Dr. J. F. Keith, retired.

THE services of Second-Lieutenant E. D'A. LeMottee, 2nd Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment, have been placed at the disposal of the Government for employment as acting Aide-de-Camp to the Political Resident, Aden.

CAPTAIN W. A. M. WILSON, 23rd Bombay Infantry, (2nd Battalion Rifle Regiment), has been appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, vice Captain J. C. Francis, 5th Bombay Infantry, deceased.

THE Secretary of State has granted six months' extension of leave, on medical certificate, to Lieutenant M. J. Tighe, D. S. O., Indian Staff Corps ; and two months, on private affairs, to Lieutenant H. C. B. Dann, Indian Staff Corps.

ALL things considered, Sir George Lewis does not think that the emoluments of the law officers of the Crown—large as they have lately been shown to be—are excessive. At the same time, he is of opinion that the present arrangement, whereby they devote the whole of their time to the business of the country, is but right. The system tells against the holders of the offices in question in cases where they fail to obtain promotion, for if they are obliged to return to practice after being out of it for some years, they find, as a rule, a great deal of their business gone. They are usually the ablest men in the profession on either side of party politics, and their absence from practice withdraws from the public the very best legal talent which was formerly obtainable. It is an advantage to the Bar generally, because it enables other men to increase their practice and popularity, but the public interest has first to be considered, and from this point of view it is desirable, Sir George Lewis considers, that the present arrangement should be continued by future Governments.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 12th June were published in yesterday's "Government Gazette."

Karachi.—Rain 2 cents at Manora. Weather sultry. River at Kotri on 12th, 12 feet 11 inches against 11 feet 7 inches on same date last year. Division of rabi produce still continues. Adhava crops slightly damaged in one taluka by drought. Kharif arrangements in progress. Agricultural stock in fair condition.

Shikarpur.—River 10 feet 1 inch against 7 feet 5 inches on same date last year. Threshing of rabi crops still continues in a few talukas. Kharif operations progressing. Sowing commenced in five talukas. Goats in poor condition in Nasirbad.

Hyderabad.—Kharif preparations throughout. Rabi produce completely removed. Fodder insufficient in Hyderabad and dear in three other talukas. Cattle in good condition except in two talukas.

Upper Sind Frontier.—All canals flowing except Desert, which is very low, causing anxiety to cultivators.

Thar and Parkar.—Adhava jowari crops in ear. Price of bajri fallen at Nagar. Weather hot. Agricultural stock healthy.

Ahmedabad.—(For the week ending 9th June 1894.—Rain maximum at Sanand 29 cents ; minimum at Ahmedabad 5 cents. Land being manured for kharif cultivation. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder supply sufficient.

Panch Mahals.—Rain during the week maximum 2 inches 48 cents in Godhra, minimum 3 cents in Dohad. Preparations of lands progressing. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder supply ample.

Kaira.—(For the week ending 9th June 1894).—Rain maximum at Borsad 55 cents, minimum at Thasra 1 cent, average for the district 11½ cents. Lands being prepared for sowings. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Broach.—Rain maximum 4 inches 19 cents in Amod, minimum 2 cents in Jambusar. Lands being prepared for next season's cultivation. Condition of fodder supply good and agricultural stock healthy.

Surat.—(For the week ending 9th June 1894).—Rain throughout the district, maximum 2 inches 9 cents at Chikhli and minimum 21 cents at Olpad. Lands being prepared for next season's cultivation. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Khandesh.—Rain at Dhulia 2 inches 96 cents, average in the district 1 inch 27 cents. Preparations of lands for the season completed. Sowing of kharif commenced in taluka Amalner. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Nasik.—(For the week ending 11th June 1894).—Rain throughout the district ; maximum at Igatpuri 7 inches 63 cents and minimum at Dindori 49 cents. Rain at Nasik 1 inch 34 cents. Sowing of nagli and rice begun in Igatpuri, Peint and hilly portion of Nasik. Lands are being prepared for the season elsewhere. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock fair. Cattle somewhat weak in Peint.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain daily except on 6th, heavy on 10th, 11th and 12th ; total of week 10·38 inches ; total from 1st January 10·90, being 3·89 above average. Abnormal temperature fell gradually from 1° warm on 6th to 6° cool on 12th. Vapour in air normal. Abnormal wind from north-north-east on 7th, from east-south-east on 8th, and from south-east on 9th and 10th ; strong on 9th and 10th ; wind normal on other days. Thunder and lightning from 6th to 11th : thunderstorm on 10th.

Thana.—Rain at Sadar Station, Thana, 4 inches 97 cents. Rain in all talukas, maximum in Dahanu 7 inches 18 cents, minimum in Kalyan 1 inch 36 cents. Sowing commenced in all talukas. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Kolaba.—Rain throughout the district ; maximum 13 inches and 74 cents at Alibag, minimum 1 inch 9 cents at Panvel. Sowing operations commenced. Fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Ratnagiri.—Rain everywhere ; maximum 20 inches 94 cents in Ratnagiri, minimum 3 inches 1 cent in Khed. Sowing operations in progress.

Poona.—Rain at district head-quarters 1 inch 38 cents. Rain throughout the district ; maximum 3 inches 45 cents at Sirur and minimum 11 cents at Purandhar. Sowing of rice and nagli commenced in petha Ambegaon and taluka Maval. Fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Ahmednagar.—Rain throughout the district, at Nagar 2 inches 3 cents ; in talukas maximum 3 inches 56 cents in Jamkhed, minimum 19 cents in Akola ; for season maximum 6 inches 26 cents in Nagar, minimum 1 inch 8 cents in Kopargaon. Threshing of rabi completed except in the Nagar taluka. Ploughing continues. Condition of fodder and agricultural stock good.

Sholapur.—(For the week ending 9th June 1894).—Rain in seven talukas, maximum in Karmala 2 inches 71 cents, minimum at Madha 6 cents. More rain wanted throughout the district. Lands are being prepared for the season. Sowing of hundi crops completed. Fodder and grass sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Slight rise in the price of jowari in the Karmala taluka.

Satara.—Rain in Satara 1 inch 21 cents ; in talukas maximum 8 inches at Khanapur, minimum 55 cents at Patan. Preparations of lands still continue. Sowing in some talukas commenced. Condition of fodder and agricultural stock good.

Bijapur.—Weather cloudy. Rain at Bijapur 1 inch 99 cents, in Bagalkot 1 in 47 cents, in Sindzi 1 inch 39 cents, in Badami 1 inch 24 cents ; 97 to 56 cents in four other talukas. Ploughing operations continue Sowing commenced in two talukas.

Belgaum.—Rain throughout the district, varying from 40 cents at Hukeri to 4 inches 30 cents at Gokak. Rice sowing in progress. Fodder supply and agricultural stock generally good.

Dharwar.—Rain throughout the district, varying from 4 inches and 32 cents in Hangal to 35 cents in Mundargi. Sowing of paddy continues. Lands are being prepared for other monsoon crops. Agricultural stock good.

Kanara.—Rain general, in Karwar 6 inches 33 cents ; in district maximum 9 inches 7 cents in Bhatkal, minimum 1 inch 26 cents in Mundgod. Sowing in progress. Agricultural stock good.

Rajkot.—Rain 9 cents. Preparation of soil for monsoon and watering of sugarcane in progress.

Wadhwan.—Weather hot. Rain 1 inch 19 cents. Sky cloudy. Ploughing and manuring of lands continue.

Baroda.—Rain 3 inches 89 cents during week. Standing crops and agricultural stock in fair condition. Lands are being prepared for monsoon cultivation. Insufficient fodder in Amreli, Dhari and Okhamandal. Scarcity of water in Bet and Bhimkuta. Scarcity in Okhamandal ; 935 labourers on relief works.

GOLF.

COMPETITION AT MADRAS.

THE competition for the Bombay Medal concluded on Saturday and was won by Mr. Bilderbeck. The match consisted of 2 rounds of the Guindy Links and 1 of the Island, handicaps limited to a stroke a hole. The following are the scores :—

	Guindy			Island.	
Mr J B Bilderbeck	61	+ 61	+ 42	— 14	= 150
Dr Van Geyzel	67	44	53	33	151
Mr J A Douglas	69	69	49	33	154
Mr H J R Arbuthnot	67	72	51	33	157
Mr C Michie-Smith	70	68	52	33	157
Mr D A J Crombie	64	68	57	39	159
Dr Pope	68	66	52	28	161
Mr A Clark	59	59	46	0	164
Genl Van Straubenzee	67	71	48	22	164
Mr J L Walker	68	61	48	11	166
Mr F M Bowden	67	55	50	0	170
Mr E Marsden	83	82	59	33	191

Messrs. Peebles, Stramack, Wake, Black, Lyon, Campbell, Hope and Captain Haughton retired.

CALCUTTA LADIES' GOLF CLUB.

During the last fortnight the members of the Ladies' Golf Club have played a Handicap match, three times round the course, for a very pretty Chatelaine watch, presented by Mrs. Aitken the Captain of the Club. It has been won by Mrs. Donaldson with a score of 142—21=121.

The following are the best scores after Mrs. Donaldson's :—

Mrs. Hanlon	133—6 = 127
Miss Roberts	149—21 128
Miss Stoddard	149—18 131
Mrs. Rogers	144—12 132
Miss E. Wilson	159—27 132
Mrs. Pedler	161—27 134
Mrs. Bryant	135 scr 135
Mrs. Ker	135 scr 135
Mrs. King	136 scr 136
Mrs. Pope	166—27 139

IN a country hotel, in the district of Schievelbein, in Pomerania, according to the "Kreuz Zeitung," the following notice is hung up on the wall of the best room :—"For your Polite Observance.—Each guest on his entrance must conduct himself with due decorum ; he must make no noise, nor hold any conversation in a loud tone of voice. Whoever desires to remain herein is to be seated. If he should not be able to find a seat, then it is quite clear this is no place for him, and he must immediately withdraw. In no circumstances must anyone stand about the room. Also, for a person to roam about from one room to another is strictly forbidden. Each guest must remain in the seat he elected to sit in on his entrance into this room."

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use especially where the skin is sensitive, or has be, come roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creams ather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists Stores, &c.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, June 14).

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut Col A B Stopford, R A, Assist Adjt Genl on the Staff of the Bombay Army, is permitted to resign his appointment.

Lieut N B Dunscombe, 2nd Battn S W Borderers, is appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps in the Bombay Presidency.

Bombay Vol Rifle Corps—The following appointment is made :—Capt C Moss, 2nd Battn Gloucest Regt, to be Adjt vice Major T W C Leatham, Gloucest Regt, whose tenure of appointment has expired.

The following appointment is made :—Cant W A M Wilson, 22cd Bo Infy (2nd Battn Rifle Regt), to be Depy Assist Adjt Genl for Musketry vice Capt J C Francis, 5th Bo Infy, deceased.

The services of second Lieut E D'A LeMottee, 2nd Battn Gloucester Regt, are placed at the disposal of Govt for employment as acting Aide-de-Camp to the Political Resident, Aden.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secy of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified :—Lieut M J Tighe, D S O, I S C, six months, medical certificate ; and Lieut H C B Dann, I S C, two months, private affairs.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years on private affairs :—Capt T Harrison, R E, DSO, Company Comdr, Bombay Sappers and Miners.

The following promotion is made subject to H M's approval :—Surgn Lieut Col S M Salaman, M D, I M S, to be Bgde Surgn Lieut Col vice Bgde Surgn Lieut Col J F Keith, retired.

Poona Vol Rifle Corps—Lieut A Thomson to be Capt vice Capt F W Marriott, transferred to the Supernumerary List.

Col Sergt Khan Bahadur Dinshah Dossabhoy Khambatta to be Second Lieut vice Second Lieut S Armstrong, promoted.

The services of Surgn Capt J L T Jones, M B, I M S, are placed at the disposal of Govt for employment in the Civil Dept.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments vice Mr W F Sinclair, I C S, retiring :—Mr H F Silcock, I C S, to be Political Agent, Jawhar, continuing to act as Political Agent, Bhor, pending further orders ; and Mr J Pollen, I C S, to be Political Agent Rewa Kantha.

Mr L P Walsh, C I E, and Col W A Salmon respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—Rao Bahadur Nathabhai Dajibhai Patel to be third grade Depy Assist Political Agent vice Khan Bahadur Dadabhai Hormasji, promoted ; Rao Bahadur Dulerai Girdharlal Mehta to be fourth grade Depy Assist Political Agent vice Rao Bahadur Nathabhai Dajibhai Patel ; and Rao Saheb Gopalshankar Venishankar Bhachech to be fifth grade Depy Assist Political Agent vice Rao Bahadur Dulerai Girdharlal Mehta.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr H W J Bagnell, I C S, to act as Political Agent, Bhor, in addition to his own duties, from the date on which Mr H F Silcock, ICS, gives over charge, until further orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Prag Bhana, Treasurer, Mamlatdar's Kacheri, taluka Pardi in the Surat Dist, passed an examination in the Judicial Papers of the Lower Standard Departmental Examination translated into the Vernacular.

Messrs S Hammick, I C S, and A B Steward, I C S, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Dist Judge and Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar.

Rao Bahadur Naro Mahadev Thosar and Rao Bahadur Vaman Mahadev Bodas respectively delivered over and received charge of First Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Ratnagiri.

Rao Saheb Parashram Balsi Joshi relinquished charge of the Second Class subordinate Judge's Court at Chiplun.

Rao Saheb Hari Atmaram Mohile relinquished charge of his duties as Joint second class Subordinate Judge at Chiplun.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to empower Mr. C G Fawcett, I C S, Sub Divisional Magte in the Kolaba Dist, to call for and examine the records of proceedings before inferior Criminal Courts situate within the local limits of his jurisdiction for the purpose contemplated in that section.

Khan Saheb Ratanji Mancherji relinquished charge of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Sharda.

Mr J B D Adams, Dist Supt of Police, Dharwar, is allowed privilege leave for two months.

Azam Abdul Wahid valad Hidayatallah,

PURE PERSONALITIES.

SENILE cataract, the disease for which Mr. Gladstone was operated upon, is the most common disease of the eye with persons over sixty. Though a cataract patient is practically blind, he always sees the light, and his sight is never lost. It is only obstructed. The operation consists in the removal of the opaque lens. Where there is total blindness there is some other disease behind the cataract. There is no danger whatever in the operation for cataract if the general health be good, and there is no reason why the patient should not see just as well again after the operation has been performed as he saw before the disease began to show. Only he will have to wear spectacles, for the natural lens having been removed, it has to be replaced by an artificial one. Given favourable conditions, as in Mr. Gladstone's case, operations for cataract are nearly, always successful. At the Ophthalmic Hospital they lose less than one per cent. of the cases. The popular belief that patients have to stay in a dark room for six months after the operation has no foundation in fact. The eye has to be bandaged for a few days, that is all. Should the weather prove favourable and no accidents occur, there is no reason why Mr. Gladstone should not be again solacing himself with Horace in a very short time.

In the many notices of the life and career of Professor Romanes it has not been stated that he derived his celebrity as a scientist with the public at large from a lecture he delivered on "Animal Intelligence" in Dublin in 1878 at the meeting of the British Association in that city. Mr. Romanes' lecture was undoubtedly the leading incident of the Session of the British Association for that year, and produced a profound impression and some adverse comments. The present Bishop of Derry, who preached at Christ Church cathedral the Association sermon, eloquently combated a startling theory put forward Romanes on the possession of conscience by dogs. Amongst the Bishop's most attentive listeners was the Professor himself, who occupied a seat near the pulpit, and was, of course, the observed of all observers.

The late widow of Ernest Renan was the neice of Ary Scheffer, the celebrated painter, who brought her up along with his own daughter, now Madame Marjolin. The author of "La Vie de Jesus" made her acquaintance at the house of Augustin Thierry the historian, who subsequently introduced him to the Scheffer family, which was then a frequent rendezvous of such celebrities of the day as Gounod, Lemennais, and Guizot. Renan, who was then known only by his "Poesies des Races Celtiques," made an immediate impression on Ary Scheffer, who on his niece's wedding-day, two years later, predicted a brilliant career for her husband.

Madame Renan's maiden name was Cornelie Scheffer, and it is to this name that Renan's work "Saint Paul" is so touchingly dedicated. "We have seen together," the dedication begins, "Ephesus and Antioch, Philippi and Thessalonica, Athens and Corinth, Colosse and Laodicea. Never on those difficult and perilous paths did I hear thee murmur. Never in our journeyings—never in the free pursuit of Truth, hast thou said, Stay!" "In the day of trial, "it closes," be thou to me what thou wert when we visited the Churches of Asia—the faithful companion who never withdraws her hand from that which it has once clasped."

Mr. Price Collier contributes to the "Forum" an interesting article, in whice English and American home life are contrasted. England is the country of men, America of women, but the average of home life is more comfortable, Mr. Collier affirms, in England than in America. In a large establishment in England the horses for the wife's brougham would go before the husband's hunters, while the reverse of this would be true in an American establishment compelled to make the same sacrifices. An Englishman forced to economise would move out of a big house into a small one in order to keep certain conveniences which make for his personal comfort, while an American would stick to his big house but cut down the number of servants and other personal comforts. Again, an Englishman, whatever his occupation, cares for himself and is cared for in his house. Everything tends to the one aim of making and keeping him "fit." Such men as Gladstone, Balfour, Chamberlain, and Lord Rosebery, to mention only well-known examples, are, so to speak, regularly groomed, and kept in condition physically and mentally, for their arduous duties. They take frequent holidays; everything that paid service can do, from keeping their clothes to attending to their correspondence, they are relieved of. Gladstone is a famous woodsman; Balfour plays golf; Rosebery amuses himself with a racing-stable; Chamberlain is a successful grower of orchids; and thus they make a business of recreation.

Public opinion in America, on the other hand, would not, Mr. Collier says, permit a member of the Cabinet to keep a racing-stable, and would probably punish him should it be known that he spent much of his time as a crark golf or cricket player. Such a man, with complications of immense importance in Siam and in South Africa on his hands, would be considered to be either mad or a traitor should he devote a day or two to a journey to a race-course, to see one of his horses win the Suburban. In England these engrossing avocations are deemed to be a wise economy of power: with us they are looked upon as a frivolous waste of energy.

The birth, last October of the first Prince of Roumanian nationality to the throne of the Old Hospodars was an event of much interest to Englishmen, as the little heir-apparent carries in his veins the blood of our own Royal Family, being, as everyone is aware, the first son of the Crown Princess of Roumania, eldest daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg. Nor does the baby Prince, who bears the Christian name of Carol, after his great-uncle King Charles, by any means own to blood less illustrious on his paternal side, being the youngest child heir to a throne.

Prince Carol has, of course, been baptised in the faith of his future subjects, the Orthodox Greek, which, by the way, has given great offence to the Catholic Party in Roumania, a very strong one, as both his father and great-uncle, with the entire elder branch of Hohenzollerns, are staunch adherents to the Church of Rome. On the other hand, we are told that the Pope gave his full sanction to this arrangement. However that may be, we may rest assured that a Princess of Great Britain, and a grand-daughter of our Queen will be fully capable of discharging the great duties imposed on her as the Queen-mother of the promising Anglo-Roumanian Dynasty to which she has given such auspicious birth. And for those reasons we have no doubt but that the illustration we give to-day of the young mother by the side of her infant's cradle will evoke the interest of our readers.

According to the Continental papers, the wedding of the Grand Duchess Xenia will take place in August, as soon as the three months' mourning for the Grand Duchess Katharina Michaelovna has come to an end. That lady is reported to have bequeathed large sums of money to various benevolent institutions and artistic societies. The greater portion of her wealth goes, however, to the eldest son of her marriage with the late Duke George of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, who holds a commission in the Artillery of the Imperial Guard. She was enormously rich, being possessed of a large personalty apart from the landed estates at Oranienbaum and Carlow, and the splendid Michael-Palast, with its great part. The latter is memorable as being the last roof that sheltered the murdered Csar Alexander II. He had breakfasted there before the drive from which he was destined to return a mere mutilated wreck of humanity. This unhappy association of ideas has not prevented the reigning Csar from wishing to acquire the palace as a residence for his eldest son.

The Dowager Duchess of Athole, who has replaced the Viscountess Downe as lady-in-waiting on the Queen, accompanied her Majesty to Balmoral, and she is to be in attandance until the 29th, when the Dowager Countess of Erroll will succeed her. The Dowager Duchess of Athole is the senior member of the Household, having been a lady-in-waiting to the Queen since 1854, and she was Mistress of the Robes in 1862, during Lord Deby's first Administration. The Duchess is a daughter of the late Mr. Home-Drummond, of Blair Drummond, and the mother of the present Duke of Athole.

Looking to the forthcoming marriage at St. Petersburg of the Csarevitch and the Princess Alix of Hesse, Fraulein Schneider, daughter of a Russian General, and at the same time one of the ladies attached to the household of the Grand Duchess Sergius, has been deputed to attend upon Princess Alix in order to instruct her in the Russian language, and as to the religious ceremonies of the country. Fraulien Schneider has already arrived at Darmstadt with this view, and is now about to come to England to be temporarily attached to the Princess's suite. Her sister, the Grand Duchess Elizabeth Sergius, on her marriage with the Grand Duke, was initiated in the Russian language and customs of the Church by this same lady. In Russian Court circles it is asserted that the wedding of the illustrious pair will take place on November 10.

The Marquis of Bute, who is well known for his antiquarian tastes, is about to defray the cost of reproducing a facsimile of one of the treasures of the Bodleian—namely, the beautifully illuminated manuscript known as the Gospel-Book of St. Margaret of Scotland, the Queen of Malcolm Canmore. The manuscript, whose early history is alluded to by Turgot and by Simeon of Durham, dates from before 1093.

Count Tolstoi is a more strict vegetarian than ever. He now never drinks any wine, nor smokes, nor eats meat, eggs, butter, or pastry made of lard; but supports his system entirely on bread, vegetables, fruit, and pot-liquors. Instead of tea he drinks a beverage made out of hot water and raisins.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

A MEETING of the Senate is to be held in the Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Hall of the University o Friday, the 29th June, at 5-15 p.m. The business o the Agenda paper includes:—

I.—Consideration of an offer of Rs. 5,000 in 4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust Bonds from the subscribers to the Dosabhai Framji Cama Memorial Fund for the foundation of a Scholarship, to be called "The Dosabhai Framji Cama Scholarship," to be awarded every year under certain conditions to the candidate who passes the Matriculation Examination with the highest number of marks from among the Parsi candidates.

It is notified that the Honourable Mr. R. M. Sayani, M. A., LL. B., has given due notice of his intention to propose that, as recommended by the Syndicate, the offer be accepted with the best thanks of the Senate, and that the following regulations be adopted for awarding the scholarship:—

A scholarship to be called "The Dosabhai Framji Cama Scholarship," of the value of Rs. 200 and tenable for one year, shall be awarded annually by the Syndicate to the candidate, who passes the Matriculation Examination with the highest number of marks from among the Parsi candidates, and is placed within the first ten on the list of the successful candidates, on condition that he prosecutes his studies in a college or institution recognised by the University of Bombay.

2. Failing a qualified Parsi candidate under the preceding regulation, the scholarship shall be awarded to the candidate who passes the Matriculation Examination with the highest number of marks from among all the candidates.

3. The candidate who is awarded the scholarship must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of his election, that he has joined a college or institution recognized by the University of Bombay.

4. The stipend of the scholarship shall, subject to a deduction of five per centum to be contributed to the General Fund of the University, be payable half-yearly by the University Registrar on a bill to be drawn by the head of such college, who shall certify under his signature on such bill that the scholar is in regular attendance at the college, that his conduct is good, and that his progress in University studies is satisfactory.

5. Should the scholar discontinue his University studies, or be unfavourably reported on by the head of the college, it shall be in the discretion of the Syndicate to stop payment of the stipend, or to declare the scholarship forfeited.

6. Any surplus which may arise from the vacancy of the scholarship during any year or part of a year shall be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object and purposes of the endowment.

7. The Senate shall have the power, whenever it may think fit, to modify or alter the terms upon which the scholarship may be awarded, or otherwise to deal with the income of the fund, provided the object for which the scholarship has been founded is kept in view.

II.—Consideration of a letter from the Principal, Baroda College, asking that it may be pointed out more explicitly what is meant by the "History of England" which candidates for the B. A. Examination have to be examined in (page 45 of the Bombay University Calendar for 1893-94).

It is hereby notified that Principal J. T. Hathornthwaite, M.A., has given due notice of his intention to propose that, as recommended by the Syndicate, in line 14, page 45 of the Calendar, the words "political and constitutional" be inserted after the words "History of England."

III.—Consideration of the subject of shortening the course in Logic and Moral Philosophy prescribed for the B.A. Examination (page 45 of the Bombay University Calendar for 1893-94), the course prescribed having on experience been found to be too long.

It is hereby notified that Professor W. H. Sharp, M. A., has given due notice of his intention to propose that, as recommended by the Faculty of Arts and the Syndicate, in line 34, page 45 of the Calendar, the following words be added after the words "Martineau's Types of Ethical Theory":—

"Volume I and that part of Volume II. which deals with Hedonistic and Evolutionary Systems in 1894 and 1895, and the Introduction and Book II. of Volume I, and the Introduction and Book I. and Branch I of Book II of Volume II in 1896 and subsequent years."

IV.—Consideration of a letter from the Principal, College of Science, recommending that the subject of Conic Sections be re-introduced into the Mathematical course for the Engineering Examinations.

It is hereby notified that Principal S. Cooke, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E., has given due notice of his intention to propose that, as recommended by the Faculty of Civil Engineering and the Syndicate, the following course in Mathematics be substituted for the one at present prescribed for the First Examination in Civil Engineering (page 80 of the Bombay University Calendar for 1893-94):—

"1. Trigonometry and Logarithms (as in the Intermediate Examination for B.A.) and Mensuration of surfaces and solids.

2. Euclid Book XI., 21 propositions and Geometrical Conic Sections as in Besant's Geometrical Conic Sections, Chapter I—V both inclusive."

and that the following course in Mathematics be substituted for the one at present prescribed for the Second Examination in Civil Engineering (page 83 of the Calendar):—

"1. Statics—as in the First Examination for B Sc.
2. Dynamics—as in B.A., page 46.
3. Hydrostatics—as in B.A., page 46."

V.—Consideration of the subject of revising the N. B. to Regulation 31 in Arts, page 44 of the Bombay University Calendar for 1893-94, and N.B. (1) to Regulation 12 in Law, pages 64-65 of the Calendar, as the minimum number of marks required for passing the B.A. Examination is not the same as that required for passing the First LL. B. Examination.

It is notified that the Honourable Mr. Justice Rao Bahadur M. G. Ranade, M.A., LL.B., has given due notice of his intention to propose that, as recommended by the Syndicate, (1) the following words in the N. B. to Regulation 31, page 44 of the Calendar, be omitted:—

"and those who pass in it will be considered as having passed the First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws";

and the following substituted in their place:—

"and those who obtain in General Jurisprudence and Roman Law the minimum number of marks necessary for passing the First LL.B. Examination will be considered and declared to have passed the examination";

and 2 a that N. B. 1 to regulation 12, pages 64-65, be modified as follows:—

"Candidates who at the B.A. Degree Examination obtain in General Jurisprudence and Roman Law (optional subject (f) the minimum number of marks necessary for passing the First LL.B. Examination will be considered and declared to have passed the latter examination."

THE LATE MR. BERTIE SHORT.

THE news of the death of Mr. Bertie Short, which was received in Calcutta on Saturday, will be received by all who knew him with the utmost regret. The cause of death was gout, which ultimately reached the heart, and needless, to say, proved fatal. In Mr. Short the Indian sporting world not only loses one of the ablest and most versatile of sporting writers, but with his death the roll of bygone steeplechase gentleman riders loses a name that will ever be honourably remembered by his contemporaries. Whatever his faults,—and may we be forgiven, for we all have them,—poor Bertie was one of the bravest men who ever donned a silk racing jacket or tied the bow of a racing cap; with him the old steeplechase maxim that, "the straightest way is the quickest" ever held good, and though he never was the artist that many of his *confreres*, Frank Johnson, etc. etc., whose names are household words, were, yet Bertie Short must be given a very foremost place among the cross-country riders of his day. The quicker the pace and the bigger the fences the better Bertie liked it, and by those who remember the days when he was the *beau ideal* of what a steeplechase jock should be these words will be borne out and appreciated. On the back of a horse he never knew what fear was, and in racing phraseology a "harder" man never got into a saddle. It must be borne in mind that Mr. Bertie Short rode under the disability of only having one hand, as the right arm, owing to a horse having bitten him and the bite having mortified, had to be amputated just below the elbow; so he always rode with loops upon his reins through which he used to pass the hook which did duty for his right hand. We do not propose to give any lengthened review of Mr. Short's career, as doubtless sporting contemporaries will do ample justice to the many incidents of which it is composed. We cannot, however, close this short notice without paying a well deserved tribute to Mr. Short's unimitable book, *Between the Indian Flags*, which is practically a history of cross-country racing in India at the time when he was at the zenith of his fame. There is not a dull page in the book, and in it Mr. Short's individuality is more strongly portrayed than in anything we could possibly say about him. Hardest and boldest of horsemen he has now jumped the last dread fence which incloses the "unknown country from whence there is no coming back," and the rattle of the rails, the shock of the fall, or the thud of the pursuing hoofs will never more trouble him. *Requiescat in pace.—Indian Daily News.*

LADY GERTRUDE STOCK writes: "I like 'Koko for the Hair' exceedingly, and prefer it to any I have ever used. My hair has certainly become thicker since I have used it, and does not come off as it did, and I say I find it very pleasant and quite free from all the sticky, nasty stuff found in most other washes."—This testimonial speaks for itself. No lady or gentleman should be without Koko. It is specially suited for a hot climate, being refreshing and cooling; it cleanses the head of dandruff.

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR CLERKSHIPS.

IN 1880 the Government of India decided upon the introduction of a system of competitive examination as the means of appointment to the Secretariat and allied offices. It has now, after fourteen years' trial, been found necessary to revise this decision, and the resolution announcing the change is to the following effect:—

The Secretariat Clerical Service of the Government of India and attached offices has for some years past been divided into an Upper and a Lower Division—the former comprising appointments the pay of which is Rs. 200 and upwards, and the latter those of which the pay is below that sum. The last published rules relative to the filling of the appointments are contained in the Notification No. 1817, dated 3rd July 1888, as revised up to date. The rules lay down that the head of the office concerned shall have an absolute power of selection for the posts of Registrars, Superintendents, Personal Assistants, and generally for appointments in which control or supervision of other clerks is vested. Subject to this proviso, the method of filling up appointments is partly by open competition and partly by selection. One-half of the appointments in the Upper Division and two-thirds of the appointments in the Lower Division are recruited by open competition. To every alternate vacancy in the Upper Division and to every third vacancy in the Lower Division the head of the department or office may appoint any person possessed of certain qualifications.

2. The system of open competition for the recruitment of both the Upper and Lower Divisions of clerkships was introduced by the Resolution of this Department of the 31st August 1882, and has been found to work very satisfactorily as regards the Lower Division. As a means of supplying vacancies in the Upper Division, however, it has been unsuccessful. Two non-official candidates would by the competition of 1884 have obtained clerkships in the Upper Division, but both of them preferred to take up employment elsewhere. Since 1884 only one non-official candidate has been successful in competing for an Upper Division clerkship. This clerk proved unequal to the duties of the post, and has left his appointment. Such outside candidates do not possess the office experience necessary for the proper performance of the duties attached to the clerkships in the Upper Division, and consequently require to undergo a lengthened period of training before they become really efficient. The candidates who have hitherto presented themselves for vacancies in the Upper Division have differed in no respect as regards social standing, education, and University qualifications from those competing for the Lower Division, and experience has proved that vacancies in the latter division possess sufficient attraction to ensure the selection for them of men who, after going through a training in the inferior appointments, are well qualified to fill posts in the Upper Division.

The Governor-General in Council considers that having regard to the class of clerks now recruited for the Lower Division, it is unnecessary to reserve for appointment by open competition any fixed proportion of Upper Division clerkships. It has been established that the head of an office can, from the intimate knowledge of the capacity of the men working in it, which he necessarily acquires in the course of daily experience, fill up such vacancies when they occur (which is but rarely) without difficulty from among clerks in the Lower Division. When a clerk has proved his capacity by his daily work, it is evidently unnecessary to resort to a competitive examination in order to establish his competency. Such an examination is useful only in the case of untried men, of whom nothing is as yet known. The ordinary rule, therefore, will be that posts in the Upper Division will be filled by selection from posts in the Lower Division.

In the very rare cases where no clerk in the Lower Division of an office is considered qualified to fill a post in the Upper Division of that office, His Excellency in Council is of opinion that the principle of competition must be maintained, and the post thrown open to outsiders. It is not, however, necessary to lay down beforehand rules for the competitive examination to be held in such cases, as the post to be filled will often demand special qualifications. Rules will be framed and published as may be required on each occasion.

The rules published with the Notification of this Department, No. 1817, dated the 3rd July 1888, have been revised in accordance with this resolution, and are now republished.

AN AFFRAY EXTRAORDINARY.

LAHORE appears to have been lately the scene of a Homeric encounter, of which a correspondent gives the following account:—

Now Arya Samaj has come from words to blows. On the 26th May, came on the annual meeting of the D. A. V. College Society. This society is based upon the Parliamentary lines of England. As Arya Samaj is split up into two sections. The meat-eating party is very small it has not more than two hundred men in its ranks in the whole of Punjab, of which 135 are at Lahore and the rest, 65, in the whole Province. Hearing that they may be expelled even from the College whose management is now in their hands they acted like Cromwell of England. They resolved to allow only those men to join the meeting who were in their favour and to purge the Society of their hostile members who were greater in number. The leader who acted as Cromwell, in order to bar out the members of opposite views, recruited an army of roundheads, about eighty in number, armed with heavy cudgles. In the morning it was given out by the meat-eating party that all those men who are members, and, also who claim, to be members of the Society may join the meeting freely but they will have no right of voting. At twelve o'clock the vegetarian party started from Arya mandir singing songs, in consequence of which a great crowd from the city followed them. They were also joined by students from Mission and Government Colleges. When they reached the College gate, they were checked by volunteers headed by the captain of the opposing party, who demanded of them three rupees for each man as admittance fee. Upon this the members refused to pay Rs. 3 on the plea that they were told in the morning to join freely. Thus a quarrel arose. The captain ordered the volunteers to beat them off. At his called they rushed upon the members of the Society. A regular fight commenced, which lasted for half an hour. Men from both the parties were hurt and blood began to run from their heads. When the struggle commenced the head of the meat-eating party ran away into a room. Four of the meat-eating party fought bravely, and the brave captain of Roundheads went on fighting with sticks, though blood was running from his head. We are very sorry to write that the general of the volunteers fled from the battle field. The vegetarian party was composed of irregular soldiers, we may say it was militia without head or chief. Four persons from this party were wounded, one being very much cudgled, he lay senseless for hours. Though the meat-eating party with the aid of the volunteers fought well, yet they were defeated and the vegetarian party took the fort of the D. A. V. College by storm and entered into it triumphantly. The cause of their memorable victory was due to this, that as they came on singing they were followed by a crowd of spectators, and when the volunteers threw bricks and stones many men from the crowd were hit, and the crowd in return bombarded the volunteers. They gave way before the crowd, and vegetarian party entered the College building. The Principal of the College who is very wise, why did he not try to maintain peace by policemen. Students come here to get degrees, and not to learn the art of warfare and thus become criminals in the eye of the Government.

Perhaps it may be as well to note that the "Volunteers" referred to were not real Volunteers, any more than the "Roundheads" were the real article.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

THE June number of "Sylvia's Journal," contains an interview by Miss Flora Klickmann with Mr. Sims Reeves on "The Art of Singing." It seems there are two things against which Mr. Sims Reeves in his capacity as a teacher wages deadly warfare. One is the vibrato indulged in by so many singers which he pronounces to be simply horrible. The other is the practice, strongly advocated by several masters, of minutely examining the physiological construction of the throat. His own wide experiences convince him that this latter is a hindrance rather than a help to vocalists, causing them to devote too much thought to the sensations in their vocal chords rather than to the sounds they produce. "If there is anything really wrong with your throat," he said, "go to a medical man, a specialist, but do not try to look at it yourself in a series of glasses. It is of no benefit to the singer to watch the action of the various muscles; leave all that sort of thing alone."

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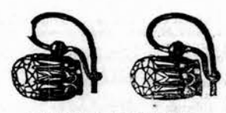

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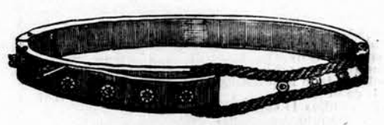

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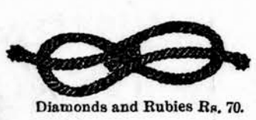

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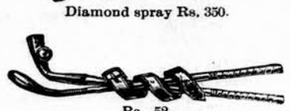

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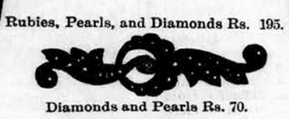

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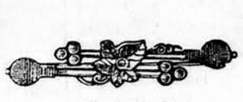

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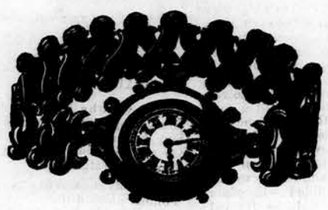

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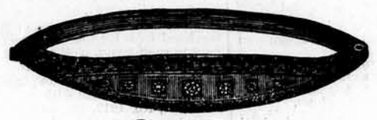

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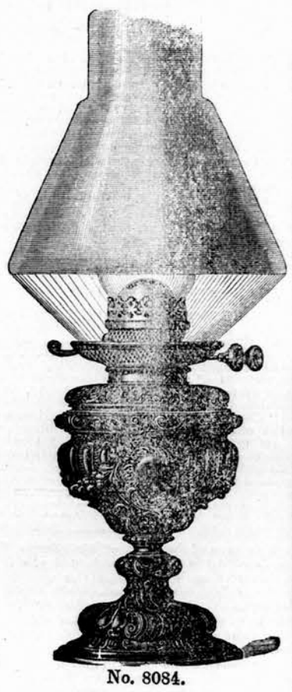

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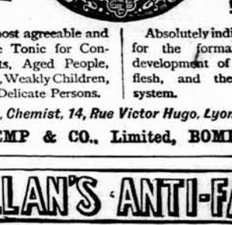

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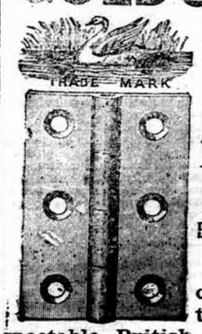

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